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The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3341. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1862.

MEMPHIS OCCUPIED.

Its Surrender to Our Flotilla Without Resistance.

Arrival of a Steamer at New-Madrid Direct from the City.

OUR FORCES IN QUIET POSSESSION.

Particulars of the Evacuation of Fort Wright.

Late Southern News by Way of Memphis.

CORINTH, Saturday, June 7.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Deserters from the enemy report that Forts Pillow and Randolph were evacuated on the 31st ult., and that Flag-Officer DAVIS' flotilla reached Memphis the next day and found the town nearly abandoned and many buildings destroyed.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 7.

The operator at New-Madrid, telegraphs that the steamer *Platte Valley*, has passed up from Memphis direct *en route* to Cairo. Our forces are in undisputed possession of that city.

NEW-MADRID, Sunday, June 7.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, has just arrived from Memphis. She reports all quiet there. The city surrendered to the National flotilla without resistance.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 7.

A special to the *Republican*, dated Fort Pillow, 5th, 11 A. M., says:

The rebels really evacuated this fort Tuesday night, leaving one mortar and two guns to answer us on Wednesday.

The work of destruction has been complete. Barracks, hospital buildings, horse-sheds, forage-barns, and three large commissary houses full of stores were burned.

Over a dozen heavy guns were left, part of them spiked, and the balance burst and the carriages burnt.

A reconnoissance to Fulton, two miles below, does not reveal the enemy there. Combustibles are burning at several points, and it is feared that mines are underneath.

The fortifications are unusually strong. Heavy guns were casemated by heavy wood work, thrown over them in the form of covers, on the river bank, all of which are destroyed. No small arms or camp equipage remain.

The *Republican* Cairo correspondent says:

From all information I can gain, there is no doubt that our fleet steamed directly on to Memphis.

Late refugees from Memphis say Dr. FOWLKES, of the Avalanche, will be one of the first to hoist the Federal flag on the approach of the Federal flotilla. They say he has preached secession doctrine under protest for several months, and has been twice imprisoned for his fearless denunciations of the Confederate authorities.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH MEMPHIS.

A Memphis *Appeal*, of May 28, which furnishes us the following interesting extracts, has come to hand:

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A REPORT FROM JACKSON.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

The following dispatch has been received by the War Department:

WINCHESTER, May 26, 1862.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General, &c.:

During the last three days God has blessed our arms with brilliant success.

On Friday, at Front Royal, the Federals were routed, and one section of artillery, in addition to many prisoners, captured.

On Saturday, BANKS' main column, while retreating from Strasburgh to Winchester, was pierced, the *rear part retreating toward Strasburgh, Sunday*; the other part was routed at this place. At last accounts, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. STEWART was pursuing the enemy's cavalry and artillery, and capturing the fugitives. A large amount of medical, ordnance and other stores has fallen into our hands.

(Signed.) J. T. JACKSON, Major-General Commanding.

ANOTHER REPORT.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 27.

The following dispatch was received by Gov. LETCHER this morning:

STAUNTON, Tuesday, May 27.

BANKS' army was routed completely, and he is still flying in utter consternation, worse than the Yankees at Bull Run. Cannon, stores and provisions are still being captured by our forces.

THE FIGHT AT HANOVER COURT-HOUSE.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

A heavy skirmish occurred to-day, which lasted from 1 to 7 this afternoon. The firing was heard here from the direction of Hanover Court-House, and it is believed to be in that vicinity. No particulars have been received. The skirmish is believed in the city to be the prelude to a general engagement.

LATER.

In the skirmish this afternoon, at Hanover Court-House, the Twenty-fifth New-York and Twenty-eighth North Carolina were principally engaged. Eighty Federals were killed and wounded, and sixty captured. The prisoners have arrived here. The *Confederate loss is only six or eight.*

Nothing has yet been heard of the skirmish at Ashland Station.

BEAUREGARD VS. HALLECK.

FORT PILLOW, May 20, 1862.

To Gen. Beauregard:

The enemy sent down two hundred exchanged prisoners yesterday. They have the small-pox among them. *I shall quarantine them.*

JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, Miss., May 20, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have this day been informed by Brig.-Gen. VILLEPIGUE, commanding Confederate forces at Fort Pillow, that two hundred exchanged prisoners were sent to him on yesterday, and that these prisoners had the small-pox among them. I have directed Gen. VILLEPIGUE to return them forthwith.

I presume that all this has been done without your knowledge, as your communication on the subject of exchange of prisoners I regarded as an agreement on fair and equal terms.

To send as prisoners afflicted with contagious diseases of a dangerous and deadly character, is, in my judgment, violative of all ideas of fairness and justice, as well as of humanity.

For all prisoners, therefore, surrendered by Confederate officers, I shall insist, General, that they are entitled, by every claim of fairness and justice, to demand in exchange an equal number of prisoners, in like condition of those sent back to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI, CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, Miss., May 20, 1862.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, commanding Confederate Forces:

GENERAL—I have just received your communication of this date. No prisoners of any kind have, so far as I am aware, been delivered to Gen. VILLEPIGUE. If you will inform me when, and by whom, these prisoners have been sent to Gen. VILLEPIGUE, I will have the matter investigated. No person whomsoever has been authorized by me to send any prisoners to Gen. VILLEPIGUE, and I am very certain that none have been sent. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

In reply to the preceding letter, Gen. VILLEPIGUE sent the following dispatch:

FORT PILLOW, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

To Gen. Beauregard:

The transaction is no myth, but, from what the prisoners say, much like an attempt to communicate the small-pox to my command. They were taken at Pea Ridge, and are just from an infected prison at Alton, Ill. They were received by the second in command, while I was reconnoitering. I endeavored to get Flag-Officer DAVIS to take them back, but he refused. Will send by first boat all the papers and correspondence.

JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, Miss., May 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I herewith inclose a dispatch this moment received from Brig.-Gen. VILLEPIGUE, commanding Confederate forces at Fort Pillow, showing that the statement of the exchanged prisoners sent to that point, concerning which I informed you on the 20th inst., is not a "*fabrication*."

Be good enough, General, to send the necessary orders to your officers to receive these prisoners and provide for their wants, as justice and civilization require.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Comd'g.

To this communication no reply has been made.

MONDAY, May 26, 1862.

BEAUREGARD VS. THE NEWSPAPERS.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 52.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, May 23, 1862.

In view of the impending events, and the proximity of the enemy, all publications relating to the organization or movements of this army, or any portion thereof, is positively prohibited. Whoever shall violate this order, if a citizen, shall be sent forthwith beyond the lines, and shall not be permitted to return within them again, and, if in the service, shall be punished according to the rules and regulations for the army.

The Inspector-General and Assistant Inspectors are especially charged with the execution of this order. By command of GEN. BEAUREGARD.

GEO. W. BRENT, Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 54.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, May 24, 1862.

I. All newspaper and other public correspondents are hereby ordered to leave this post by the first train, nor will they be permitted to return within twenty-five miles of the lines.

II. The Inspectors General of the Army are specially charged with the execution of this order, both in relation to correspondents now here, or any others, who may arrive.

III. Officers and soldiers are forbidden to write of the movements of the army in their correspondence, and the General Commanding confidently relies on the patriotism of his troops for the faithful execution of this order.

IV. All officers and privates absent from their posts for seven days, without leave, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, and be considered as deserters, and, when arrested, shall be punished accordingly. Their names will also be published in all the newspapers as such. By command of

Gen. BEAUREGARD.

GEO. W. BRENT, Acting Chief of Staff.

NORTHERN MILITARY PRISONS.

To the Editor of the Memphis Appeal:

Having been for some time a prisoner of war in the hands of the Federal Government, and made personal acquaintance with the interior of several of their military prisons, it has occurred to me that a brief sketch of what some of those prisons are, and of the treatment of prisoners in them, might afford information and relief to the many relatives and friends of our unfortunate soldiers who are there, that they could not otherwise easily obtain.

The prison at Alton, Illinois, is the place of my first experience. The State Penitentiary was formerly at this place, but proving too unhealthy a location for that purpose, was subsequently moved, and the buildings and inclosure are now purchased or rented by the Federal Government, and used as a military prison—the objection against it as a place of incarcerating convicts not holding good in the case of "rebels." The number confined there was some seven or eight hundred previous to the late exchanges, mostly from Pea Ridge, Springfield and Blackwater, and political prisoners. Their treatment is inhuman. No distinction is made between citizens, officers and men. They are huddled together in the large rooms, sleeping in bunks one above another, with scarcely room to pass between the rows, leaving no room for a seat except upon the bunks. During the day some little relief is found by walking or sitting in the yard, but even this is so close that a breath of fresh air never reaches them, surrounded as it is by high stone walls.

The rations are scanty and frequently of bad quality, and the same dining-room and table furniture that once sufficed for the convicts, now answers for them—except that there are no knives, forks or spoons allowed. The cooking is done by a few of the prisoners, who take the job for want of something else to do. The officers in command are supercilious, haughty and brutal—compel, or attempt to compel, the most servile deportment, and for any offence or murmurs against their tyranny, the offender is locked in a cell and starved into compliance. They cause all debris and filth brought into the inclosure by the water, wood or provision carts, to be shoveled up for removal by the prisoners; and so of any other menial employment that becomes necessary. Meeting an officer, every one is expected to take off his hat, and otherwise bow the head and bend the knee in their august presence.

The health of the place, under these circumstances, is, of course, not improved. About 100 have died since the 1st of April, and there are now 40 or 50 cases of small-pox, *which scourge has lately made its appearance there*, and the whole concern bids fair to become a pest-house.

So much for Alton. It affords me pleasure to credit them with a different state of things in other places. I was fortunate enough to be one of thirteen, who, after one week at Alton, were sent to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. This prison consists of a number of small, single-room houses, built in rows or streets, after the usual method of arranging Winter quarters for an army. There are two inclosures or prisons, having about sixty-five of these houses in each. The inclosure is made of plank, some twelve feet high, surmounted by a sentry walk, upon which are guards night and day. These sentinels are not allowed to converse with the prisoners—this precaution being necessary to prevent the prisoners escaping by bribing the guard. The treatment is good, inasmuch as the inmates are entirely unmolested, except at roll-call in the morning, to receive their rations, and by incidental business visits from the officers on duty. The prisoners do their own cooking, washing, &c., and are well provided with facilities for the same. In each house is a good cooking-stove, to the ordinary utensils of which are added a large tin boiler, a wash-tub and washing-board. Each house is occupied by twelve men. The rations are good, and a sutler, through a hole in the wall, furnishes any additional luxury or convenience desired. The officer in command of the post is Rev. Col. GRANVILLE MOODY, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiment. He is rather a queer character, kind and courteous enough in his deportment, and requiring the same toward prisoners from his subordinate officers. He is still a narrow-minded, fanatical Abolitionist, and perseveringly talks, lectures and distributes Anti-Slavery tracts, and forbids the admission of any conservative newspapers into the prison. He is on the "moral suasion" order.

The inclosure here is large enough to admit of outdoor amusements of several kinds; the health is good, and the prisoners generally as well contented as *prisoners* can be. Those who are there at present are *mostly from Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee*, and those taken (most wounded) at Shiloh. The latest arrival there was a portion of MORGAN's Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. WOOD, taken at Lebanon. A large portion of the whole are citizens, political prisoners—from little boys of nine or ten years, to old men of eighty or ninety, who have been dragged away from their homes for daring to think differently from the leaders of the tyrannical Government. But every one of these, thus served, becomes the open enemy of abolition rule, and implacable forever.

After a few weeks at Camp Chase I was sent to Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay. This is purely a military prison. It is designed for company officers, the buildings are large, new and commodious, and the grounds extensive. The company officers, from all the different captures, are being collected there as fast as houses can be built to accommodate them. Those taken at Donelson, Pea Ridge, (except Missourians, who are kept at Alton,) and Island No. 10, are already there. The prison covers about fifteen acres of ground, inclosed by a fence similar to that at Camp Chase. The grounds slope to the east, where they border on the lake. Upon the west, the trees of a dense forest reach to and within the inclosure and furnish abundant shade, while a carpet of fine grass covers the ground everywhere. Altogether, Sandusky is the least disagreeable prison I saw or heard from.

The officers in command are civil and courteous; the lake breeze robs the Summer sun of his heat; the view of the city, lake and neighboring islands, is fine; the restrictions upon prisoners are few, and, altogether, it is a salubrious and pleasant place.

The men who were taken at Fort Donelson are confined at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Ill., and those from Island No. 10 are at Camp Madison, which I believe is in Iowa. Of these places I know little. I have seen letters from both, that gave conflicting accounts of their treatment. From observation elsewhere, however, I am of the opinion that kindness is the rule, and cruelty the exception. I think this is the course laid down for the keepers of the prisons by the governmental authorities, for the purpose of allaying the inborn hate of the Southern heart, and to endeavor to make converts of those whose ignorance their insidious arguments can dupe. There seems to be a systematic effort of this kind going on through all their prisons, but I am happy to say that only in a few isolated instances have they succeeded. The few who have expressed themselves willing to take the "oath of allegiance," have been held by their companions in such bitter scorn and contempt, that few whose judgment has been blinded have had the courage to brave the censure.

Arguments the most ingenious, and statements the most absurd and false, are constantly made use of, but preaching to "rebels," before whom the great facts loom up—that their *homes are invaded*—their families subjected to the brutal insolence of such a hireling foe as they see around them, and that it is as *conquered people* only that they consent to swallow the abominable oath which only disarms them and puts them more completely in the power of the perfidious tyrants who oppress them, with these *facts* staring them in the face, preaching to "*rebels*" is an up hill business. Their policy, however, is a very one for us. It does us no harm, and at the same time procures for our brave, but unfortunate boys, many comforts and privileges they would not otherwise have.

I deem the course they pursued at Alton the one natural to their instincts, for the prisoners there are almost entirely Missourians, and they consider the State of Missouri a conquered province. Time will probably enlighten them as to this, and then, as I remember the haggard look and deep set eyes of some of the very first men of the State that I saw in close confinement, both at Alton and St. Louis, I almost shudder at the dark depths of the vengeance most certainly in store for the foul tyrants who oppress them.

W. M. W., of 3d Reg. La. Vol.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 27, 1862.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 28.

We recollect noticing some days since, in a very *fishy* Southern journal, a canting encomium upon the Northern Democracy—a political organization which died with the fall of Fort Sumter, and whose putrified carcass has been long ago consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. Any distinction, therefore, between the Abolitionists and this apostate party, (if we only except the small and powerless faction of VALLANDIGHAM,) is exceedingly ill-timed, and tends only to delude and deceive our people. It boots not that there is a difference of opinion between the two upon the subject of universal abolishment of Slavery, so long as they are indiscriminately arrayed against us in the ranks of the Federal army of invasion, that now destroys our homes, impoverishes our people and ravages our fields. The whole North, irrespective of former political parties, is arrayed in a solid phalanx of armed hostility to us, and we must whip Democrats, and so called conservatives, as well as Abolitionists and Republicans, if we would be free. We can see no practical difference between them so far as the vital issue to us—the war question—is concerned. The platform of the Northern Democracy boasts as one of its tenets the enunciation that the "Rebellion must be Crushed," and, in so doing, places itself, not only beyond a claim to our sympathy, but as equally hostile and malignant toward us as the original advocates and supporters of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Where will we find more odious, violent and ungenerous enemies than DIX, DICKINSON, MCCLERNAND and BUTLER—all Northern Democrats of the "first water?" Let us hear no further mention of this faction as the especial friends of the South.

FORT PILLOW.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 28.

A rumor *prevails*, apparently well authenticated, *that the Federal Commander on the river had made* a demand for the surrender of Fort Pillow, which was, of course, refused. No intimation was given as to when the attack would be made.

It is believed, from reconnoissances that have been made, that the only land forces the enemy have on this side of the river are his cavalry. On the west bank it is known they have landed a considerable infantry and artillery force at Osceola, which is stated to have marched down and reached a point about nine miles from the river at the foot of Island No. 33, which is below Fort Pillow. The object of this movement is to reach the river below the fortifications, and erect batteries to obstruct the navigation of the river. It is believed that this force numbers over six thousand. Whether they will be permitted to accomplish their purposes undisturbed by our gunboats, as was the case once before, remains to be seen. If so, we may expect another Island No. 10 affair will be witnessed.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

The Rebels Under Gen. Adams Routed at Chattanooga.

A FOOT RACE AND A FIGHT.

Capture of Baggage-Wagons, Ammunition and Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

Dispatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. MITCHEL, dated at Huntsville, Ala., June 6, stating that an expedition, under command of Gen. NEGLEY, had driven the enemy, commanded by Gen. ADAMS, from Winchester, through Jasper, back to Chattanooga, and *utterly defeated and routed them at that point.*

Baggage-wagons, ammunition and supplies have fallen into our hands, and still more important results may be expected to follow this movement.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 7.

The Old Point boat arrived shortly after 7 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Belvidere*, from New-York for Beaufort, put into Hampton Roads on Thursday night, having broken some part of her machinery during the storm.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived at Old Point Friday forenoon, from the Pamunkey River with wounded. She proceeded to the Marine Hospital, Portsmouth, where about twenty-five of the worst cases were put off. It is contemplated to send her to New-York with the remainder.

How the Rebellion is Kept Alive.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 6.

The following specimen of rebel lying is taken from the Memphis *Argus* of the 2d:

GRAND JUNCTION, Monday, June 2.

St. Louis papers of the 27th just received say that Washington is in danger. Stonewall JACKSON is within twenty-five miles of the Capital, and has possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Governors of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have called out the militia, and great excitement prevails. The militia respond reluctantly.

England and France have agreed that if the latter would withdraw her garrison from Rome, she would join her and interfere in this war. France has withdrawn as proposed. The papers say we may look out for them in a few weeks on our shores.

Great fears are expressed for Baltimore and the State of Maryland. There is great excitement in the city, and rioters and mobs have full control.

The Case of James Trabue.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 6.

JAMES TRABUE was released to-day on taking the oath of allegiance and giving the required bonds

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

Everything Quiet at Noon Yesterday.

Preparations for the Coming Struggle.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

Messages received at the War Department, dated at Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters, 12 M., state that all was quiet in that vicinity.

Preparations for Crossing the Chickahominy—Sudden Rise in the River—Scenes on the Line of the Rebel Retreat—Consternation in Richmond.

NEAR MECHANICSVILLE, Va., Monday, 10 A. M., June 2, 1862.

Yesterday passed without the right wing of the Union army being engaged in battle, although at about noon an action was manifestly anticipated. All the preparations for crossing Chickahominy River were completed, and the troops were under orders to march at a moment's notice. The river, however, which had commenced rising during the preceding night, increased in depth at a rapid rate throughout the day, making the process of constructing bridges so excessively difficult, besides delaying other important movements to such an extent, that it was considered advisable to postpone for a time the advance movement. From 9 A. M. till 9:30 A. M. the river rose 1½ inches. Last night we were visited by another heavy shower, the effect of which will be to swell the river still more; thereby extending the period of our delay. Our non-appearance on the other side of the river this morning may be attributed solely to the fact of the inundation.

Yesterday afternoon CARLISLE's Battery gave the rebels the benefit of some 20-pounder Parrot's, but failed to elicit a single response.

The firing on the left wing had nearly ceased at about noon. But few particulars of the battle have as yet reached us. Shortly after 1 P. M., a dispatch was read to the troops to the effect that our force on the left wing had defeated the rebels at every point, which intelligence was received with loud and continued cheers.

Later in the day it was reported that the rebels were retreating toward Richmond, which proves to have been the case.

A messenger from the left wing who came in late last night, stated that two contrabands had escaped from Richmond and reached our camps, bringing with them important information. They said that the road from the battle-field to Richmond—a distance of six miles—was one continuous line of dead, dying and wounded men, and presented a sight so horrible that they would not return to the spot upon any consideration whatever. They added further, that every house on the way and numerous houses in Richmond were filled with the rebel wounded. The utmost consternation existed among all classes, the citizens *having no confidence in the troops, and the troops* having no confidence in themselves. A panic was raging, and everything looked dark and ominous for the rebel army. Their loss was fearful to the extreme.

At daylight this morning the rebels seemed to have abandoned their position on the left, and taken a position directly in our front, as if they expected us to cross the river. They also got into position a battery of six pieces of artillery, pointing toward Chickahominy Bridge. Two hours later, and they were returning to Richmond, taking with them the artillery above alluded to. The cause of this sudden retreat is believed to have been some some threatened movement made by our left wing, or an anticipated attack from our gunboats on James River, which are now moving up toward the city, the obstructions in the river having been swept away by the recent freshet.

The following communication, which speaks for itself, was received yesterday by Col. MASON, of the Seventh Maine Regiment:

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUGUSTA, May 23, 1862.

MY DEAR COLONEL: We have heard in Maine of the splendid fighting of the Seventh Maine in the late engagement at Williamsburgh, and we feel to honor and bless that noble band of brave and devoted men. Their fame is of the enduring treasure of the State, and no man, officer or soldier, who had the fortune to be under your command on that memorable occasion, but shall be held in proud and affectionate remembrance by all who love liberty and are stirred by the renown of great actions.

Colonel, receive for yourself, and the officers and *soldiers of your regiment, my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have conferred upon the State*; my congratulations for your brilliant success, and my warmest prayer for the health and welfare of you all.

Very truly and affectionately, your obed't serv't,

(Signed) ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

Col. E. C. Mason, Seventh Regiment Maine Vols.

WHIT.

Additional Lists of Wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port last evening, with upwards of six hundred wounded soldiers from the battle-field of Fair Oaks. We give the list below. A steamer also arrived at Boston yesterday with a large number on board, the names of whom are telegraphed, and two lists are also telegraphed from Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT ON BOARD THE VANDERBILT.

New-York Regiments.

S. Costello, Co. B, 1st.
P. Calvey, Co. K, 72d.
S. Shay, Co. F, 38th.
W. H. Goodrich, Co. C, 44th.
A. Watson, Co. H, 98th.
W. Moore, Co. E, 38th.
C. Mier, Co. F, 70th.
S. C. Jennings, Co. A, 44th.
J. Dunn, Co. F, 72d.
T. Murphy, Co. F, 73d.
S. W. Carr, Co. B, 40th.
A. F. Dennis, Co. A, 38th.
A. Kirby, Co. D, 8th.
B. Curtis, Co. F, 81st.
W. Daniels, Co. B, 100th.
H. E. Palmer, Co. K, 96th.
J. Reardon, Co. C, 71st.
S. Van Gordar, Co. A, 56th.
M. Bailey, Co. A, 14th.
W. D. Krum, Co. I, 32d.
J. B. Cottington, 7th Bat'y.
P. A. Coomadt, Co. C, 81st.
David Finkle, 8th Battery.
Joseph Douglass, Co. H, 38th.
M. H. Larkins, 8th Battery.
William Brown, Co. E, 73d.
C. W. Wilson, Co. G, 73d.
David Salmon, Co B, 49th.
W. H. Churchill, Co. C, 81st.
D. Wightmann, 1st Artillery.
Samuel Sexton, 1st.
J. E. Moffit, Co. D, 40th.
T. Dougherty, Co. I, 70th.
E. Longware, Co. I, 98th.
F. Gerinz, Co. H, 100th.
Geo. Whister, Co. C, 100th.
F. McCarty, Co. A, 1st L. I.
R. Burk, Co. A, 38th.
J. A. Brown, Co. I, 32d.
H. Mitchell, Co. I, 1st Bat'y.
H. Cook, Co. C, 98th.
J. L. Bedington, Co. A, 1 Ay.
J. Gilbrough, Co. K, 92d.
S. H. Parsons, Co. B, 96th.
H. H. Goodman, Co. G, 92d.
A. H. Sweet, Co. C, 98th.
J. Ewart, 7th Battery.
J. Lawrence, 7th Battery.
Sergeant-Major C. Browne, 100th.
R. J. Hurd, Co. F, 85th.
C. Clough, Co. D, 100th.
J. D. Howell, Co. B, 100th.
Philip Lynch, Co. A, 98th.
H. Ryan, Co. K, 38th.
J. Fagan, Co. A, 81st.
John Ansen, Co. G, 70th.
C. A. Bartlett, Co. G, 27th.
W. S. Viles, Co. D, 74th.
A. J. Shepherd, Co. A, 1st Ar.
F. A. Crandall, Co. A, 1st Ar.
F. A. Clark, Co. H, 30th.
W. H. Kellogg, Co. A, 1st Ar.
B. M. Wash, Co. A, 1st Ar.
J. Van Patten, Co. A, 1st Ar.
G. W. Sixbury, Co. A, 1st Ar.
G. W. Hurling, Co. G, 12th.
A. P. Hart, Co. A, 1st Art.
Chas. Cook, Co. E, 40th.
P. McCarthy, Co. E, 40th.
A. W. Lomas, Co. B, 56th.
P. Odey, Co. I, 31th.
D. Owa, Co. E, 40th.
W. T. Cruchin, Co. H, 87th.
J. Glode, Co. F, 98th.
E. K. Welch, Co. K, 98th.
T. E. Allen, Co. K, 98th.
W. Starkweather, Co. A, 100.
F. L. Arnold, Co. A, 100th.
Serg't Rodden, Co. D, 98th.
Morris Tracy, Co. B, 1st L. I.
P. McGowan, Co. A, 61st.
S. W. Valentine, Co. A, 88th.
W. W. Kelly, 8th Battery.
Thos. Learn, Co. K, 85th.
Philip Bisby, Co. E, 92d.
James Drenn, Co. D, 40th.
James Hase, Co. D, 81th.
J. Gallagher, Co. I, 1st L. I.
Christ. Hoey, Co. G, 52d.
John Wister, Co. K, 37th.
Alonzo Ganirong, Co. E, 40th.
H. B. Thayer, Co. G, 40th.
C. Johnson, Co. F, 100th.
S. Bristol, Co. A, 100th.
H. B. Kramer, Co. I, 32d.
P. Sailor, Co. F, 98th.
J. N. Grandy, Co. F, 98th.
R. Deacon, Co. D, 40d.
N. B. Dibble, 8th Battery.
G. Jackson, 8th Battery.
J. Beck, Co. B, 96th.
Mel. Haney, Co. D, 90th.
A. Adams, Co. A, 1st.
E. Sunderman, Co. H, 1st.
D. Pangborn, Co. C, 81st.
J. R. Dunham, Co. I, 32d.
S. Parks, Co. C, 92d.
H. A. Crandall, Co. A, 1st Artillery.
G. H. Reynolds, Co. A, 1st Artillery.
D. Sullivan, Co. C, 63d.
W. A. Ribteneaur, Co. A, 81st.
A. Bennett, Co. C, 81st.
S. Callaghan, Co. G, 37th.
Lt. J. H. Marky, Co. D, 37th.
Pes. Pratt, Co. B, 100th.
P. Duffy, Co. I, 1st Regiment Excelsior Brigade.
Capt. Sullivan, Co. E, 1st L. I. Volunteers.
Lt. A. S. K. Bogue, Co. I, 1st.
Capt. John Rains, Co. G, 88th.
Nelson Chapin, Capt. Co. K, 56th.
H. Burns, Co. C, 40th.
Patrick Griffin, Co. C, 100th.
W. M. Bailey, 7th Battery.
C. A. Bailey, 7th Battery.
P. Bandhorse, Co. D, 56th.
H. H. Bull, Co. I, 73d.
Lt. R. J. Whitny, Co. D, 92d.
J. H. Galbreth, Co. A, 92d.
C. Darnlin, Co. A, 1st Battery.
J. Mack, Co. D, 1st L. I.
A. Caberly, Co. D, 12th.
A. Hiddle, Co. K, 61st.
D. E. Arnold, Co. G, 72d.
H. Howard, Co. D, 40th.
C. MacDonald, Co. G, 38th.
F. Braslin, Co. H, 40th.
R. White, Co. D, 2d.
J. L. Wiswell, Co. A, 7th.
A. K. Webster, Co. D, 24th.
Josiah Osgood, Co. G, 72d.
N. T. Sheahan, Co. B, 40th.
Jesse Groff, Co. D, 40th.
D. O. Beckwith, Co. K, 37th.
Peter Brett, Co. E, 74th.
Francis Kempter, Co. A, 70.
Richard Forlers, Co. K, 72d.
Wm. Backus, Co. G, 72d.
Chas. Munday, Co. F, 73d.
Michael Faley, Co. C, 36th.
Peter Tracy, Co. B, 100th.
James Dillon, Co. D, 34th.
Lewis Haight, Co. G, 36th.
E. W. Allison, steamship *Palmetto*.
G. Jenkins, steamship *Palmetto*.
S. S. Jeante, Co. I, 70th.
M. Gardner, Co. F, 14th.
H. S. Hover, Co. D, 1st.
J. H. Sanborn, 38th.
H. S. Willard, Co. A, 98th.
J. Guerrin, Co. E, 56th.
J. H. Case, Co. E, 37th.
T. Cooker, Co. G, 40th.
J. E. Booth, Co. E, 38th.
A. Blanchard, Co. E, 98th.
W. S. Gill, Co. E, 38th.
Benj. Sirream, Co. I, 38th.
John S. Wilson, Co. A, 6th.
F. Mundervelt, Co. D, 62d.
George Clouse, Co. K, 100th.
W. Freeman, Co. G, 60th.
Alfred Chaplain, Co. B, 74th.
Thos. H. Coyl, Co. G, 40th.
A. S. Van Valkenburgh, Co. F, 34th.
E. O. Andrews, Co. H, 40th.
F. Burnham, Co. G, 1st Chasseurs.
M. G. Coleman, Co. H, 38th.
D. C. Burdick, Co. C, 38th.
John Carry, Co. H, 70th.
C. D. Glazier, Co. K, 70th.
James Harper, Co. D, 70th.
A. F. Escher, Co. H, 8th.
John Brady, Co. E, 72d.
D. E. Asker, Co. A, 38th.
Samuel Hall, Co. D, 38th.
John W. Haley, Co. H, 1st.
P. B. Morris, Co. H, 63d.
J. McFarland, Co. D, 2d.
Peter Carney, Co. D, 2d.
A. F. Young, Co. D, 38th.
J. Vanaman, Co. A, 52d.
W. M. Robinson, Co. E, 40th.
S. B. Ingram, Co. B, 73d.
T. Bruce, Co. A, 70th.
F. M. Niles, Co. I, 37th.
David Dibbin, Co. G, 100th.
J. W. Jones, Co. H, 37th.
John Crouse, Co. C, 52d.
James Lawler, Co. K, 38th.
A. Lind, Co. B, 100th.
L. Cree, Co. H, 58th.
R. Robinson, Co. B, 70th.
Chas. F. Seegar, Co. K, 63d.

Pennsylvania Regiments.

C. Blake, Co. K, 104th.
Monroe Mock, Co. A, 52d.
R. G. Barber, Co. I, 23d.
S. S. Coen, Co. F, 8th.
N. Winberg, Co. G, 98th.
C. Abbott, Co. K, 101st.
M. Barnett, Co. A, 63d.
J. H. Palmer, Co. A, 52d.
Henry Anthony, Co. D, 93d.
J. Stafford, Co. H, 85th.
A. Maroll, Co. B, 23d.
Wm. McAdams, Co. D, 63d.
A. Rank, Co. D, 93d.
A. M. Snodgrass, Co. D, 93d.
B. Harni, Co. A, 93d.
J. H. Brown, Co. G, 93d.
Lieut. T. T. Maynard, Co. B, 63d.
T. Curley, Co. G, 104th.
Wm. P. Dunlop, Co. I, 103d.
Henry Young, Co. G, 93d.
D. McCandister, Co. A, 101st.
H. Montgomery, Co. B, 103d.
D. Laird, Co. G, 101st.
L. Hall, Co. F, 63d.
P. B. Hovis, Co. I, 103d.
S. Shaw, Co. H, 103d.
J. L. Cole, Co. I, 52d.
Charles Crow, Co. K, 6th.
Geo. Smith, Co. C, 31st.
T. McCann, Co. A, 63d.
Augustus Hiddle, Co. A, 61st.
James Reeder, Co. E, 93d.
John Callaghan, Co. E, 63d.
A. C. Keeves, Co. K, 104th.
F. Robb, Co. H, 103d.
D. Bell, Co. D, 105th.
P. Nugent, Co. F, 63d.
B. F. Smith, Co. A, 52d.
Wm. Wolburn, Co. A, 52d.
Henry Coates, Co. B, 93d.
J. Bluhnan, Co. K, 93d.
P. Bixby, Co. E, 93d.
T. M. Schlaback, Co. G, 93d.
D. Saunder, Co. I, 52d.
J. M. Eckles, Co. C, 101st.
Wm. McAdams, Co. D, 63d.
A. Rank, Co. D, 93d.
Wm. Snodgrass, Co. B, 93d.
H. Haun, Co. A, 93d.
J. S. Brown, Co. G, 93d.
P. O'Neill, Co. F, 63d.
D. D. Miller, Co. I, 93d.
P. McClure, Co. H, 93d.
Chas. M. Glofton, Co. I, 93d.
P. O'Neill, Co. F, 63d.
L. Blackman, Co. A, 23d.
D. D. Melloch, Co. I, 93d.
P. McClure, Co. H, 93d.
C. M. Glough, Co. A, 93d.
T. L. Maynard, Co. A, 63d.
P. A. Hovis, Co. I, 103d.
A. Shaw, Co. H, 23d.
J. G. Cole, Co. I, 52d.
Charles Crow, Co. D, 6th.
Geo. Smith, Co. D, 31st.
Thos. McLean, Co. A, 52d.
Lt. W. McFalls, Co. A, 23d.
J. W. McNight, Co. A, 23d.
Wm. Vides, Jr., Co. A, 23d.
Chas. M. Young, Co. F, 23d.
Lt. J. J. Shields, Co. K, 103d.
Harry Grover, Co. H, 103d.
Thos. Grisk, Co. E, 93d.
Jas. Clymer, Co. —, 104th.
J. Clebien, Co. G, 104th.
Solomon Sondar, Co. E, 101st.
John J. Howe, Co. K, 23d.
J. R. Meares, Co. D, 61st.
A. Ballow, Co. D, 93d.
J. A. McCaffrey, Co. D, 63d.
J. S. Gray, Co. D, 63d.
W. J. Kennedy, Co. D, 63d.
Jas. McAdams, Co. D, 63d.
B. Bell, Co. E, 93d.
Smith Kennedy, Co. G, 104th.
L. Huff, Co. D, 61st.
J. B. McKnight, Co. B, 87th.
H. Bennett, Co. G, 61st.
R. McKenney, Co. E, 61st.
E. Crane, Co. H, 61st.
J. Fleming, Co. E, 63d.
Wm. Smith, Co. I, 61st.
L. L. Talbott, Co. C, 104th.
Wm. Bentaph, Co. F, 103d.
Robt. Jenkins, Co. A, 52d.
A. Dorman, Co. D, 61st.
C. Monday, Co. H, 23d.
J. McKalvey, Co. G, 102d.
S. W. Slackhouse, Co. C, 101st.
Geo. Kerr, Co. L, 23d.
J. Wolf, Co. E, 61st.
J. C. Spencer, Co. F, 105th.
E. Entenstein, Co. G, 88th.
A. Bailey, Co. I, 104th.
F. Goodsmith, Co. I, 93d.
P. H. Shenbayer, Co. I, 23d.
Jacob Buck, band, 23d.
N. McKartin, Co. F, 23d.
Andy Kye, Co. K, 61st.

Maine Regiments.

A. P. Shaw, Co. A, 3d.
J. R. Walston, Co. A, 3d.
Ezekiel Howard, Co. G, 4th.
Surgeon G. A. Wilbur, 11th.
Thos. G. Purgrey, Co. A, 11th.
Jas. M. Smith, Co. A, 11th.
Chas. M. Moore, Co. A, 11th.
W. H. Decker, Co. I, 11th.
K. McCauley, Co. F, 11th.
M. Moore, Co. A, 3d.
D. Grand, Co. K, 3d.
G. C. Gould, Co. K, 11th.
D. W. Eaton, Co. K, 3d.
W. Garland, Co. G, 11th.
C. Hawnes, Co. I, 2d.
B. A. Colby, Co. K, 2d.
D. B. Webber, Co. B, 3d.
A. Hartford, Co. K, 2d.
D. A. Filbrook, Co. K, 2d.
E. C. Weems, Co. D, 11th.
Richard Dickson, Co. D, 3d.
H. W. Bennett, Co. G, 11th.
J. Scotney, Co. F, 11th.
Chas. E. Miles, Co. A, 11th.
E. P. Martin, Co. A, 11th.
H. C. Quinby, Co. H, 3d.
J. W. Ford, Co. F, 11th.
W. L. Dunlop, Co. F, 3d.
G. A. Palmer, Co. A, 11th.
C. D. Moore, Co. A, 11th.
M. Stoneford, Co. A, 11th.
G. W. Smith, Co. A, 11th.
W. S. Smith, Co. F, 11th.
A. Morell, Co. H, 11th.
A. P. Martin, Co. A, 11th.
Cap. W. L. Richm'nd, Co. H, 3d.
E. Thompson, Co. F, 3d.
Chas. F. Bunker, Co. G, 11th.
O. G. Buck, (band,) 11th.
J. Devine, Co. G, 11th.
J. B. Merry, Co. G, 3d.
Sergt. R. Packard, Co. F, 3d.
S. Brainnerd, Co. I, 11th.
H. K. Donton, Co. D, 3d.
N. F. Kenniston, Co. D, 3d.
G. S. Wing, Co. F, 3d.
S. H. Higgins, Co. A, 3d.
H. O. Woodberry, Co. D, 3d.
A. F. Pomeroy, Co. A, 3d.
S. H. Colson, Co. I, 4th.
J. P. Garland, Co. K, 3d.
J. W. Ellwell, Co. K, 3d.
P. T. Francis, Co. A, 3d.
H. S. Webber, Co. A, 3d.
G. A. Coombs, Co. A, 3d.
A. M. Young, Co. K, 4th.

Massachusetts Regiments.

C. L. Goodwin, Co. G, 15th.
J. Nichols, Co. C, 7th.
F. Harks, Co. C, 22d.
Jas. Peacock, Co. D, 15th.
Geo. Hanson, Co. B, 10th.
J. E. Calhoun, Co. B, 22d.
H. K. Butman, Co. H, 19th.
F. Rounds, Co. A, 19th.
James Fee, Co. B, 19th.
H. Burr, Co. K, 11th.
G. H. Barden, Co. K, 10th.
L. Hamden, Co. B, 10th.
G. F. Stratton, Co. H, 10th.
W. J. Slocumb, Co. F, 15th.
J. W. Bagley, Co. B, 22d.
Morse Casey, Co. I, 10th.
J. F. Welch, Co. B, 22d.
Edw'd H. Newton, Co. F, 15th.
John Herman, Co. H, 10th.
C. A. Buell, Co. A, 10th.
D. Campbell, Co. I, 22d.
P. McMahon, Co. A, 11th.

Michigan Regiments.

Charles Becker, Co. K, 5th.
A. C. Anderson, Co. B, 3d.
Albert Churchill, Co. A, 5th.
S. H. Gilbany, Co. C, 7th.
A. A. Tallman, Co. A, 7th.
W. Schumacker, Co. C, 3d.
John Hubner, Co. K, 5th.
E. P. Tryon, Co. B, 7th.
S. M. Pelton (Lieut.) Co. C, 3d.
Alvan McDoane, Co. C, 3d.
R. Kellogg, Co. C, 3d.
A. C. Parker, Co. A, 3d.
M. White, Co. B, 3d.
James White, Co. B, 3d.

New-Jersey Regiments.

S. M. Anderson, Co. F, 5th.
Samuel Applegate, Co. E, 6th.
Geo. Smith, Co. B, 2d.
Wm. Michaels, Co. F, 5th.
James Scanlan, Co. F, 6th.
James Keenan, Co. H, 6th.
John S. Wilson, Co. A, 6th.

AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 7.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived yesterday afternoon with the following wounded from White House:

Corp. A. C. Brudige, Co. I, 34th N. Y.
Patk. Weighan, Co. K, 64 N. Y.
F. Merriman, Co. K, 64 N. Y.
H. W. Dye, Co. I, 64th N. Y.
W. H. Lyon, Co. B, 3d Maine.
Thos. Marks, Co. I, 64th N. Y.
H. N. Leighton, Co. B, 3d Me.
W. D. Winton, Co. I, 64th N. Y.
John Pennel, Co. I, 34th N. Y.
Levi Spedd, Co. A, 64th N. Y.
Patk. Fuller, Co. A, 64th N. Y.
Arnold Burlick, Co. A, 64 N. Y.
Saml. Hall, Co. A, 64th N. Y.
Wm. Marsh, Co. K, 64th N. Y.
Jas. A. Saunders, Co. A, 64th N. Y.
E. M. Burke, Co. A, 64 N. Y.
Wm. Cullen, Co. K, 36 N. Y.
D. Carlisle, Co. I, 3d Mich.
J. Weisman, Co. G, 52d N. Y.
Cor. S. Beerchune, Co. K, 10 M.
E. C. Estes, Co. C, 7th Mich.
H. A. Caines, Co. F, 102d Pa.
S. Stuart, Co. F, 103d Penn.
M. Burnes, Co. D, 5th Mich.
W. Jennings, Co. I, 64 N. Y.
Sgt. W. Madden, Co. D, 3 N. Y.
J. Sharpe, Co. H, 100th N. Y.
M. Shay, Co. B, 61st N. Y.
Corp. M. A. Church, Co. C, 61st N. Y.
M. Kelly, Co. B, 61st N. Y.
Sgt. J. Gallagher, Co. B, 61st N. Y.
Chas. Harey, Co. H, 52d N. Y.
Sgt. C. Koch, Co. H, 52d N. Y.
Sgt. Aug. Krugen, Co. F, 3d New-York.
Corp. G. W. Ferguson, Co. F, 3d New-York.
Casper Gilbert, Co. I, 3d N. Y.
Sergeant Jas. McCloud, 15th New-York.
Jacob Kohn, Co. F, 64th N. Y.
Mich. R. Smith, Co. H, 15th New-York.
A. R. Inkle, Co. H, 52d N. Y.
David Hencks, Co. A, 52d N. Y.
Fred Isel, Co. E, 52d N. Y.
Fred. Cockile, Co. A, 1st L. I.
J. C. Gray, Co. C, 64th N. Y.
Corp. Martin G. Bettings, Co. A, 57th Penn.
John Garvil, Co. B, 3d N. Y.
Corp. Harry English, Co. A, 52d New-York.
O. Michaels, Co. H, 64th N. Y.
A. Baines, Co. H, 64th N. Y.
Ed. McLaughlin, Co. H, 64th New-York.
J. Smitherger, Co. G, 93d Pa.
John Hayes, Co. F, 52d N. Y.
P. Belange, Co. E, 52d N. Y.
Corp. C. Cook, Co. F, 52d N. Y.
Lt. A. Boylan, Co. F, 61st Penn.
[illegible] 69th New-York.
J. Connolly, Co. F, 57th N. Y.
Lieut. W. W. Rollen, Co. A, 64th N. Y.
Corp. H. H. Darby, Co. A, 64th N. Y.
Chas. H. Matten, Co. A, 64 N. Y.
Albert W. Cowdrey, Co. A, 64th N. Y.
Danl. W. Lafferty, Co. A, 64th N. Y.
Sergt. Geo. R. Fiske, 64 N. Y.
Sgt. Wm. Brown, Co. I, 52 N. Y.
Sgt. H. Sloan, Co. I, 52d N. Y.
Leopold Meyer, Co. I, 52d N. Y.
Al. Stickelen, Co. F, 57 N. Y.
Jn. D. Delavan, Co. F, 57 N. Y.
Sergt.-Maj. Jos. Savage, Co. A, 64th N. Y.
Corp B. S. Teel, Co. B, 7 Mich.
J. E. Gilmore, Co. B, 52d N. Y.
Geo. Vogat, Co. C, 52 N. Y.
G. Allerton, Co. H, 61st N. Y.
L. Borrchers, Co. D, 52 N. Y.
A. Graft, Co. D, 61st Penn.
Sgt. J. J. Grubbs, Co. K, 61 Pa.
A. Garvis, Co. K, 7th Mich.
T. Delaney, Co. D, 61st N. Y.
G. Woodham, Co. D, 61 N. Y.
Cor. A. Rahen, Co. B, 63d Pa.
M. M'Narry, Co. F, 103d Pa.
J. Kort, Co. H, 52d N. Y.
P. M'Phillips, Co. D, 61 N. Y.
Corp. D. Phillips, Co. G, 63 Pa.
A. Robb, Co. K, 38th N. Y.
Michael Cassidy, Co. B, 5th N. H.
Henry Dale, Co. G, 34th N. Y.
Francis Kelly, Co. H, 3d Mich.
M. Ahan, Co. A, 38th N. Y.
J. M. Fuller, Co. I, 7th N. Y.
W. C. Casine, Co. A, 36th N. Y.
W. A. Thomas, Co. I, 61st N. Y.
Wm. Smith, Co. K, 2d N. Y.
John K. McQuade, Co. K, 36th Mass.
Henry C. Bergham, Co. K, U. S. Chasseurs.
W. Leitner, Co. K, U. S. Chas.
Jas. Porter, Co. C, 34th N. Y.
John Prior, Co. F, 61st Pa.
J. Dugan, Co. C, 100th N. Y.
Sgt. Eugene Delavan, Co. H, 3d Excelsior Brigade.
Sgt. Fred. A. Ames, Co. C, 61st New-York.
T. F. Peterson, Co. A, 3d Michigan.
Thos. H. Donohoe, Co. B, 3d Michigan.
H. Dimerick, Co. K, 93d Pa.
G. Russell, Co. B, 7th Mich.
A. Mehan, Co. H, 2d N. Y.
John Keen, Co. G, 23d Penn.
J. Donahoe, Co. A, 61st Penn.
Wm. Moore, Co. B, 36th N. Y.
S. K. Frick, Co. E, 7th Mich.
O. Smith, Co. B, 36th N. Y.
Dan. Cullan, Co. D, 2d N. Y.
Jas. O'Brien, Co. F, 16th Pa.
Wm. Foster, Co. B, 57th Pa.
W. V. Blonger, Co. H, 64 N. Y.
E. Holmes, Co. H, 64th N. Y.
D. K. Thomas, Co. A, 61st N. Y.
P. O. Lewis, Co. F, 36th N. Y.
V. Jost, Co. H, 52d N. Y.
C. Alfred, Co. I, 1st L. I.
V. Paxon, Co. I, 1st L. I.
J. Leach, Co. E, 64th N. Y.
J. Dierout, Co. F, 72d N. Y.
G. Cline, Co. I, 93d Penn.
M. Hinley, Co. C, 61st N. Y.
Jas. Rankin, Co. H, 36th N. Y.
O. Parks, Co. C, 7th Mass.
O. Sloan, Co. C, 57th N. Y.
J. W. Bacon, Co. B, 2d Mich.
J. Pravers, Co. A, 38th N. Y.
J. Hogue, Co. A, 2d Excel.
J. W. Carlton, Co. K, 5 N. H.
G. F. Spencer, Co. H, 1 Pa. A.
H. Peter, Co. B, 38th N. Y.
Cor. A. Kelley, Co. G, 38 N. Y.
M. Quinlan, Co. G, 38 N. Y.
M. Kelly, Co. B, 61st N. Y.
T. Hackett, Co. B, 64 N. Y.
A. McGlaughlin, Co. C 105 Pa.
N. B. Moore, Co. I, 23d Pa.
H. A. Bugbee, Co. I, 10 Mass.
J. J. Salex, Co. B, 105th Pa.
G. F. Burbank, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
Wm. L. Jennings, Co. D, 10th Massachusetts.
Fred. S. Earle, Co. B, 7th Michigan.
Chas. W. Gibbs, Co. E, 61st Pennsylvania.
O. H. Hopkins, Co. K, 7th Michigan.
Sergt. Chas. Plowbridt, Co. E, 52d New-York.
A. Moore, Co. K, 104th Penn.
Robt. Dilworth, Co. C, 61st Pennsylvania.
Benj. Newcomb, Co. B, 105th Pennsylvania.
Chas. W. Gordon, Co. G, 36th New York.
Jno. Paine, Co. B, 36th N. Y.
Y. Duran, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
Jos. Lamb, Co. G, 2d N. Y.
M. H. Swentzell, Co. H, 93d Pennsylvania.
W. W. Shattuck, Co. C, 7th Michigan.
D. Killam, Co. I, 36th N. Y.
Wm. Meite, Co. B, 7th Mich.
Oliver Brooks, Co. F, 61st Pennsylvania.
N. H. Mora, Co. C, 3d Mich.
S. Full, Co. H, 2d Mich.
A. Breckert, Co. A, 5th Exc.
L. Scott, Co. I, 93d Penn.
S. O'Connor, Co. F, 61st N. Y.
W. Rice, Co. I, 61st Penn.
G. W. Feimstein, Co. K, 93d Pennsylvania.
E. Lehman, Co. H, 2d Mich.
Corp. Geo. Hayentip, Co. B, [illegible]
Lieut.-Col. Bingham, 64th N. Y.
Capt. S. W. Bradley, Co. H, 64th N. Y.
Capt. Wm. Glenney, Co. E, 64th N. Y.
Lieut. E. E. Crowley, Co. H, 64th N. Y.
Capt. F. Hackett, Co. B, 105th Penn.
Lieut. W. H. Collis, Co. G, 61st N. Y.
Capt. Francis Beuselle, Co. K, 52d N. Y.
Lieut. Robt. Gray, Co. D, 2d N. Y.
Lieut. C. P. Bergen, Co. D, 61st N. Y.
Lieut. F. E. Carl, Co. E, 61st N. Y.
Jas. Gates, Co. C, 93d Penn.
Sgt. W. T. Daley, Co. G, 38 N. Y.
B. Kaston, Co. D, 61st N. Y.
J. Stokes, Co. F, 105th Penn.
D. Hindewark, Co. K, 52d N. Y.
E. English, Co. L, 1st L. I.
Sgt. C. Lee, Co. G, 52d N. Y.
S. Higgins, Co. H, 4th Me.
E. M. Pierce, Co. E, 38th N. Y.
J. B. Gould, Co. E, 98th N. Y.
Wm. Casey, Co. H, 69th N. Y.
S. W. Harrison, Co. E, 105th Penn.
H. Miller, Co. K, 93d Penn.
C. White, Co. H, 3d Mich.
J. W. Brewer, Co. A, 64 Pa.
Cor. G. W. Spiece, Co. I, 101 Pa.
N. Waring, Co. C, 7th Mich.
J. Duroon, Co. E, 1st L. I.
M. Fuller, Co. G, 36th N. Y.
H. B. King, Co. C, 63d Pa.
B. Lumper, Co. C, 61st Pa.
C. Boswell, 23d Pa.
W. Blair, 23d Pa.
T. Farrell, Co. H, [illegible]
L. Way, Co. I, [illegible]
Cor. D. Harwell, Co. [illegible]
C. McKenzie, Co. F, [illegible]
E. J. Ward, Co. E, [illegible]
J. Fritz, Co. I, 101st Pa.
Geo. Grifflinstein, Co. B, 93d New-York.
C. Cockamire, Co. K, 36th New-York.
J. Propst, S. G., Co. C, 52d New-York.
C. E. M. Stuart, Co. C, 52d New-York.
Geo. Gibson, Co. C, 52d N. Y.
L. C. Crader, Co. E, 61st N. Y.
Corp. Frank F. Whipple, Co. C, 52d New-York.
Geo. Slocumb, Co. B, 3d Michigan.
A. Babb, Co. B, 52d N. Y.
E. A. Hamilton, Co. E, 3d Michigan.
E. J. Flankerson, Co. D, 93d Pennsylvania.
C. F. Morris, Co. B, 3d Me.
Jas. Scott, Co. C, 4th Mich.
C. Bussiele, Co. [illegible]
John O. Daniels, Co. [illegible] Pennsylvania.
A. Smith, Co. I, 10th N. Y.
J. Jackson, Co. F, 38th N. Y.
J. Dorn, Co. H, 38th N. Y.
M. Kennedy, Co. E, 36th New-York.
R. Hide, Co. B, 3d Maine.
J. McCarty, Co. I, 61st Penn.
Col. Edw'd E. Cross, 5th N. H.
Maj. W. W. Cook, 5th N. H.
Lieut. J. G. Reed, 5th N. H.
Capt. A. W. Taylor, Co. H, 101st Pennsylvania.
T. Forman, Co. [illegible]
W. Nicholas, Co. C, [illegible]
Lieut. Albert P. [illegible]
Lieut. W. H. Mason, Co. A, 61st N. Y.
Lieut. F. A. Donaldson, Co. M, 1st Cal.
Sergt. N. F. Cooper, Co. K, 64th N. Y.
Sergt. Geo. Francis, Co. K, 64th N. Y.
G. Eastman, Co. G, 38th N. Y.
Sergt. Jas. Bunnell, Co. B, 61st N. Y.
T. Macauan, Co. H, 23d Penn.
James Clark, Co. K, 61st N. Y.
Lieut. R. H. Eddy, Co. D, 61st N. Y.
Corp. E. R. Gospel, Co. K, 3d Mich.

(Other lists of wounded will be found on the second page of this morning's TIMES, telegraphed from Boston and Fortress Monroe.)

THE WOUNDED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 7.

The official report of the casualties in the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. BRIGGS, at the battle of Fair Oaks, gives 27 killed, 65 wounded and 12 missing. Col. BRIGGS was severely, but not dangerously, wounded. Capt. SHAW, of Company B, after being wounded in the leg, was bayoneted by a rebel. Capt. DAY, of Company G, while being assisted by two of his men, was shot dead by a rebel.

The most seriously wounded of those who arrived in the *Daniel Webster* to-day have been conveyed to the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, and the *Massachusetts General Hospital*. The others, with wounds less severe, are made comfortable in the Military Hospital in Beach-street. The larger proportion will soon be able to return to their homes, transportation having been provided.

THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

GRAPHIC LETTER FROM THE COLONEL OF THE FIFTH MICHIGAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY, CAMP ELEVEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862.

Hon. J. M. Howard, United States Senate:

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of the 21st inst. was not received until this day. It did me more good than all the quinine I have taken for the last five days, during which time I have been unable to be in command of the regiment. The miserable swamp intermittent has got hold of me, but I am better now, and shall resume command in a day or two.

Fully officered, as you doubtless know, a regiment should have ten Captains, ten First and Second Lieutenants. The battle of Williamsburgh and diseases, have reduced us to six Captains, six First and three Second Lieutenants. The table of companies stands:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	
Captains	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	6
First Lieutenants	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	6
Second Lieutenants	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total											15

The 5th of May was a rainy, chilly, muddy day. About 8 A. M. we left our camp, two miles this side of Yorktown, for Williamsburgh. At once passed BIRNEY's and JAMESON's brigades, so that our Brigade (BERRY's) led the division, and the Fifth Michigan led our brigade all the day.

We arrived at a place known as the Brick Church about noon, and *after a short halt we were ordered to hurry on and take the road to the left.*

We turned to the left at the Brick Church, and increased our speed to No. 2 (the place we left our knapsacks,) about one and one-third miles, mud knee deep, deeper than it was at any time last December *or January, between Alexandria and Manassas.*

At No. 2 we met Gen. KEARNEY, who said to me, "Colonel, I have work for you to do. There is a work of the enemy I expect your regiment to carry this afternoon." "We will try, Sir," was my reply. "You are the senior Colonel of the brigade, Sir?" "Yes, Sir." "Very well, yours is the leading regiment, and will be first in the work."

"Let the men unsling their knapsacks and pile them here. Let them rest a moment, and then push on the column."

After waiting a few minutes, we pushed on at double-quick almost. We soon began to meet the wounded being carried down the road from the battle-field, from which the sound of artillery and musketry came nearer and nearer distinctly. We were soon met by the chief of Gen. HEINTZELMAN's staff, who said: "The General says you must hurry on—you may be too late!" I then said, "Fifth Michigan—double quick, march!" On they pressed to the scene. We reached a spot in the road, with standing woods on both sides, my regiment ahead; the New-York Thirty-seventh, Col. HAYMAN, (as good an officer as ever lived,) next to us, and the Michigan Second next to the Thirty-seventh. The other regiment of our brigade, the Third Michigan, was detached for some other intended work, and was not in the action.

We filed to the left into the woods about 3 P. M. Only two of the companies had filed in before the shot came thick and fast.

Capt. LE FAVOUR, of the second company, fell wounded. We hurried the regiment on, (Company A having been detached as skirmishers,) and on arriving at the spot assigned us to move to the front and drive the enemy from the woods, I ordered a halt and front, which brought our backs to the foe. There was no time to be lost, and, of course, no time to countermarch, and I at once faced *by the rear rank*, a manoeuvre which was, at the time, the only safety for the regiment. We remained *so faced, by the rear rank*, during the entire fight.

The Thirty-seventh New-York filed past us, and took position on our left, and came into line of battle on the right by file, which they could do, having a *definite spot for their right to rest.*

When we were thus *formed, my right (artificial right)* rested about twenty or twenty-five rods from the road where we entered. I was then ordered to attack the enemy in front. I ordered our advance in line of battle, which the men executed beyond my expectations. Before this, however, I made a short—*very short*—address to the command, not to forget the promise we had made when we received the National flag at Fort Wayne—that it should never trail in the dust. There was no response, but there was a silence more emphatic than any response the tongue can make—a silence that *spoke* determination to defend the old flag or die. We advanced, as I said, in line of battle steadily and firmly. On coming in sight of the enemy through the thick woods, I ordered a halt and a fire by file. No better fire was ever executed by any regiment, regular or irregular. Gen. HEINTZELMAN himself will say so. The enemy retired quietly under cover of the trees, and "Cease firing" was ordered, and another advance; we soon came in sight. Then another fire by file of some minutes, when they again retired, and we ceased firing.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

DISPOSITION OF THE WOUNDED.

Arrival of the State of Maine at Fortress Monroe.

The Daniel Webster at Boston.

AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 6.

The following wounded arrived in the steamer *State of Maine* to-night:

United States Chasseurs.

Lieut. George Bernard, Co. G; Capt. D. A. Pulnbet, Co. H; Sergeant R. B. Wilson, Co. K; V. Rose, Co. K; Thomas Knight, Co. B; T. Murphy and Jesse Wood, Co. D; F. Shafer and J. Fulton, Co. A; H. Reed, Co. F.

[illegible] John Rankin, Corp. M. Truesdale, J. Ryan, Co. H.

James Higgins, Co. G.

Fifty-second New-York.

[illegible] Wechter, Sergeant, Co. E; A. Schauber, Charles Kaleste, Co. A; M. Gosbas, Co. D; M. Lindsey, Corporal, Co. D; G. Ketterneneck, Co. I; M. Detterke, Co. C; Charles Barmain, Co. E; Conrad Huhn, Sergeant, Co. G; C. B. Peterson, Sergeant, Co. I; L. Gensler, Co. K; E. Leekler, Co. H.

First Long Island.

A. Richmond, Co. C; J. H. Bogart, Sergeant, Co. H; H. Goodchilds, Co. K; J. J. Campbell, Co. I; H. K. Lenay, Co. C; John Kelly, Co. H.

Thirty-fourth New-York.

William Peck, Co. K; William Outhert, Co. K; Peter Sheppard, Co. C; F. Sisco, Co. E; J. H. Moore, Co. G; P. Van Court, Co. G; W. H. King, Captain, Co. I; D. Rogers, Co. K.

Thirty-sixth New-York.

Jas. McDonald, Co. D.

Twentieth Massachusetts.

Michael Donnelly, Co. K; John Lyons, Co. D.

Seventh Michigan.

Sergeant T. C. Norton, Co. H; Corporal L. Lockie, Co. C.

Sixty-fourth New-York.

A. M. Very, Co. G; J. Nollis, J. Powell Smith, Co. C; A. J. Bannister, Co. D.

One Hundredth New-York.

John Kaughman, Co. G; J. Darley, Co. H; N. O. Hafred, Co. C.

One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania.

W. H. Farrell, Co. H; M. M. Darling, Co. E; H. M. Barris, Co. H; Robt. Miller, Sergeant Co. B; S. A. Craig, Lieutenant Co. B; H. H. Depp, Co. F; J. A. Armstrong, Co. E; J. S. Johnston, Co. E; A. C. Mason, Co. E; D. C. Palmer, Co. E; C. Brant, Co. E; J. Dickey, Co. H; H. Willard, Co. E; A. Young, Co. C; G. R. Snyder, Co. K; J. McGough, Co. K; J. B. Taylor, Co. D; J. Moore, Co. H; G. Brittan, Co. H; H. Sharp, Co. K; J. Wallace, Co. E; J. W. Van Hurd, Co. F; R. Bedell, Co. K; W. C. McKee, Co. H; R. Millen, Co. F; J. McLaughlin, Co. K; B. L. Johnson, Co. H; J. W. Champion, Co. F; G. W. Young, Co. F; L. Burns, Co. B; W. J. Parsons, Co. B; C. J. Watson, Co. B; Wm. Fox, Co. B; J. C. Botham, Co. K; J. Yingling, Co. K; Sergt. A. Mason, Co. K; R. R. Wens, Co. H; W. J. Hickman, Co. H; Sergt. J. L. Platt, Co. K; Jas. Taylor, Co. F; F. W. Green, Co. A; J. E. Miller, Co. H; J. Korshaugh, Co. B; A. C. Little, Co. A; A. Niel, Co. F; P. J. Adams, Co. A; S. P. Hadan, O. Grossman, J. H. London and Sergt. S. Hibber, Co. A; J. Hines, Co. F; J. Hunsing, Co. D; J. Anderson, Co. K; G. F. Dempick, Co. E; Capt. Levi B. Duff, Co. D; Capt. Robt. Kirk, Co. F; A. C. Thompson, Co. K; Sergt. J. H. Gray, Co. B.

Sixty-third Pennsylvania.

Wm. Bitney, Co. A; Sergt. G. B. Chalmers, Co. K; Corporal J. Morris, Co. A; J. Bagley, Co. A; H. Medal, Co. A; P. Whalan, Co. H; J. Prout, S. Sterit, and D. Austin, Co. A; A. Williams, Co. K; S. Shallenberger, Co. K; H. K. Gress, Co. G; Lieut. W. Smith, Co. A.

Ninety-third Pennsylvania.

S. Poorseman, Co. E; Sergeant W. Rhodes, Co. D; Corporal J. B. Allen, Co. K; A. Hennewell, Co. K; John Fritz, Co. B.

Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania.

A. K. Bailey, Co. C; H. Williams, Co. H; P. Allis, Co. H.

Eighty-first Pennsylvania.

F. Flanigan, Co. C; Geo. Rooney, Co. C.

One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania.

Jacob Ofenderf, Co. C; John Prencher, Co. F.

One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania.

R. Shaw, Co. G.

Thirty-first Pennsylvania.

Wm. C. Stewart, Co. E; Corp. L. C. Eliot, Co. F; W. Dorrah, Co. F.

Seventy-second Pennsylvania.

Joseph Flauvell, Co. F.

Twenty-third Pennsylvania.

Thos. Umsted, Co. H; J. W. Boorland, Co. K; and Lieut. Adams, A. D. C. to Gen. Graham.

Fifty-third Pennsylvania.

Peter Everitt, Co. K; Corp. Jacob Yonger, Co. D; Wm. Sergent, Co. E.

Sixty-first Pennsylvania.

A. J. Sturrit, Co. C; P. R. Werner, Co. F.

Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Wm. Graver, Co. I.

Seventy-third New-York.

D. Bailey, Co. B; P. Carr, Co. B; H. Roche, Co. F; T. Spear, Co. A; J. W. Ferdiger, Co. B; Washington Miller, Lieutenant, Co. C.

First New-York.

P. Cunningham, Co. G.

Fifty-fifth New-York.

Harry Eiker, Co. G; L. Pavor, Corporal, Co. G; Geo. Bryant, Co. B.

Eighty-seventh New-York.

J. Lasley, Co. D; B. Scanlan, Co. A; J. Barrett, Co. A; D. McCann, Co. E; M. Brain, Co. E; J. R. Howdley, Lieut., Co. H; D. H. Fiambran, First Lieut., Co. A; H. C. Selbay, Second Lieut., Co. A; D. Morgan, Co. D; M. Curran, Co. I; C. Francisco, Co. H; Wm. Strakewell, Corp., Co. A; Wm. McCarty, Co. I; B. Kinney, Co. I; P. Monahan, Co. H; P. J. Ackman, Co. C.

Fifty-second Pennsylvania.

G. A. Bass, Lieut., Co. K.

Seventy-fourth New-York.

Lieut. E. Bernard, Co. G; F. Wallace, Co. C; H. McLaughlin, Co. C; Otis Eaton, Co. I; S. Calabrase, Co. B; G. P. Holt, Co. G.

Ninety-second New-York.

P. W. Hale, Co. H; J. Allen, Co. I; Jas. Moffatt, Co. K; C. Spidell, Co. D; N. Taylor, Co. C; P. D. Esmond, Co. K.

Sixty-ninth New-York.

J. O'Shaughnessy, Co. D; Sergeant Thos. Riley, Co. A.

Fifty-sixth New-York.

Lieut. Wm. Calkin, Co. H; Wm. Walch, Co. D.

Ninety-sixth New-York.

Lieut.-Col. C. O. Gray, Jas. Craig, Lieut. Wm. Flanders, and J. Heath, Co. C.

Sixty-second New-York.

Jas. Ellis, Co. B; Sergeant P. J. Delaney, Co. F; W. P. Kennedy, Co. B.

Seventy-second New-York.

Corporal Wm. Louchbanan, Co. A.

Ninety-eighth New-York.

J. B. Hardy, Co. B.

Eighty-eighth New-York.

John Goff, Co. F.

First Minnesota.

M. W. Dumsie, Co. B.

Fifth Michigan.

T. Bigelow, Co. H; O. P. Husted, Co. D; R. Donnelson, Co. D; J. Wright, Corporal, Co. F; W. Lyser, Co. D.

Eleventh Maine.

D. Philbrook, Co. F.; P. A. Day, Co. A.

Sixty-first New-York.

N. W. Dale, Co. E.; George E. Church, Co. E.

Fifth New-Hampshire.

G. S. Gove, Co. K.

Sixth United States Infantry.

O. Nauch, (Band.)

Eighth New-Jersey.

R. M. Abrams, Co. A.; P. Hurley, Co. H.

Seventh Maine.

J. W. Leland, Co. B.; G. W. Gordon, Co. I.

Second Rhode Island.

R. A. Turner, Co. G.

There are also eight of the enemy's men on board, including Surgeon McSwain, of South Carolina.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 7.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, just arrived from White House, brings the following wounded soldiers of New-York regiments:

M. C. Ellery, Co. A, 36th.
Henry Onslow, Co. B, 73d.
W. F. Black, Co. K, 36th.
George Bale, Co. A, 56th.
H. C. Russell, Co. E, 56th.
Gilbert M. Miller, Co. B, 56th.
Frederick Hickman, Co. G, 56th.
Timothy Spooner, Co. D, 37th.
W. H. Schreg, Co. E, 51st.
John Wilson, Co. I, 36th.
Lieut. J. W. Lewis, Co. B, 36th.
Fred. Smidt, Co. G, 56th.
Felix Arnold, Co. B, 56th.
J. Blowers, Co. E, 81st.
Napoleon La Mountain, Co. A, 56th.
D. W. Lawrence, Co. D, 56th.
L. Perry, Co. H, 56th.
Henry Keene, Co. I, 56th.
Owen Burger, Co. H, 37th.
Fred. McCauby, Co. E, 55th.
Michael McGinity, Co. E, 37th.
David B. Owens and Wm. Ellis, 1st Artillery.
Geo. Pullman, Co. C, 81st.
Capt. John Plamuller, Co. G, 55th.
David Lee, servant to Capt. P.
Wm. Hanson, Co. I, 36th.
John Walker, Co. C, 81st.
Lewis Guns, Co. K, 81st.
James Leggatt, Co. E, 56th.
Henry Cropen, Co. B, 81st.
Henry Zagher, Co. E, 56th.
Charles Thomas, Co. K, 92d.
R. B. Gilman, Co. E, 92d.
Peter Cookly, Co. E, 98th.
Joseph Pattell, Co. A, 98th.
Commissary Sergt. W. E. Walkley, Co. E, 92d.
J. Wilkinson, Co. F, 92d.
Joseph Taynan, Co. F, 92d.
Morris Muth, Co. C, 56th.
James Culligan, Co. B, 98th.
Samuel Hose, Co. K, 98th.
Thomas Murphy, Co. K, 98th.
Martin Carrol, Co. D, 36th.
M. Mason, Co. B, 37th.
Joseph Richards, Co. K, 92d.
Samuel Cameron, Co. A, 36th.
Robt. Tygh, Co. A, 81st.
Corp. John Van Clief, Co. I, 36th.
Sergt. Arthur T. Picket, Co. I, 36th.
Edward Newmelkel, Co. G, 52d.
Wm. Baumont, Co. H, 73d.
John G. Weaver, Co. A, 52d.
Otto Stell, Co. C, 52d.
H. C. Wells, Co. K, 81st.
B. F. Reymore, Co. K, 81st.
Matthew Lynch, Co. A, 37th.
John Horrigan, Co. E, 81st.
D. Johnston, Co. F, 96th.
John D. Morton and J. H. Whipple, Co. K, 56th.
Jno. Jones, Co. A, 36th.
Justin Morrill, Co. B, 81st.
Geo. Doremus, Co. K, 36th.
M. Hensel, Co. I, 52d.
Walter Cheney, Co. K, 100th.
Wm. Robinson, Co. C, 98th.
W. J. M'Collem, Co. E, 98th.
John O'Connell, Co. E, 37th.
Henry Opeman, Co. D, 56th.
John Bratcher, Co. H, 92d.
Sergt. Wm. A. Moss, Co. C, 100th.
Lieut. Bird, Co. I, 37th.
Chas. J. Watson, Co. H, 40th.
J. Tuttle, Co. K, 37th.
Wm. McMahon, Co. K, 56th.
W. W. Sheldon, Battery A, 1st Artillery.
Lieut. H. A. Hill, Co. E, 56th.
Lieut. John W. Oliver, Co. H, 81st.
John H. Delaney, Co. C, 1st Excelsior.
Lieut. P. N. Ransen, Co. F, 96th.
Thos. H. Collins, Co. K, 81st.
Thos. Walsh, Co. H, 4th Excelsior Brigade.
Jos. Smidtmer, Co. G, 52d.
Miles Hewitt, Co. I, 96th.
Jos. Carey, Co. K, 98th.
John Ziadle, Co. A, 56th.
Jacob Dier, Co. K, 52d.
Simon Isingrain, Co. B, 52d.
Jno. Heitzmann, Co. B, 52d.
John Hills, Co. F, 37th.
Wm. Haffner, Co. C, 52d.
Michael Bamrick, Co. F, 37th.
John Allan, Co. H, 100th.
M. Doughan, Co. H, 5th, Ex. Brigade.
Peter Heyes, Co. A, 37th.
Ed. Kernelly, Co. H, 67th.
James Hooten, Co. H, 5th Ex. Brigade.
Martin Kafferty, Co. H, 5th Ex. Brigade.
Wm. Aggus, Co. D, 81st.
John Burton, Co. I, 40th.
Adolphe Tagge, Co. K, 1st Ex. Brigade.
D. McLaughlin, Co. I, 40th.
B. Canfield, Co. K, 70th.
Samuel A. Hall, Co. L, 56th.
Calvin Prairie, Co. A, 96th.
Thos. Regan, Co. I, 2d Fire Zouaves.
Wm. Newell, Co. I, 2d Fire Zouaves.
Thos. Byrne, Co. I, 2d Fire Zouaves.
William H. Scammell, Co. G, 40th.
Patrick Carroo, Co. D, 57th.
A. Huntington, Co. H, 87th.
J. Degrining, Co. B, 52d.
J. Schellcross, Co. B, 56th.
E. B. Clapp and E. S. Dunklee, Co. G, 40th.
Thos. J. Patterson, Co. A, 5th, Ex. Brigade.
Wm. H. Frank, 8th Battery.
Lieut. Leon Cavalier, Adjutant 55th.
Robert Vincent, servant to Adjutant.
Capt. Archibald Gibson, 4th Excelsior Brigade.
Patrick Higgins, Co. K, 56th.
Charles Baldermann, Co. C, 55th.
Charles J. Simmons, Co. B, 55th.
Lieut. Charles W. Breed, Co. A, 96th.
A. L. Elliott, Co. A, 96th.
James Waterman, Co. H, 93d.
Moses Gill, Co. A, 96th.
John Carpenter, Co. E, 96th.
Jeremiah Murphy, Co. F, First Chasseurs.
All New-York Regiments.

Massachusetts Regiments.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Devens.
Capt. W. B. Shores, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Devens.
Col. Henry S. Briggs, 10th.
Levi J. Johnson, (colored,) servant to Col. Briggs.
J. W. Howland, Quartermaster, 10th.
W. Luther, Co. H, 10th.
Thos. McQuinsley, Co. B, 10th.
Fred. W. Lee, Co. C, 10th.
Frank Gilman, Co. G, 10th.
Michael Brew, Co. C, 10th.
R. M. Johnson, Co. C, 10th.
A. M. Justin, Co. I, 10th.
W. Marther, Co. C, 10th.
Capt. S. S. Williams, Co. C, 10th.
Capt. J. B. Parsons, Co. C, 10th.
A. H. Smith, Co. I, 10th.
W. McKinsly, Co. C, 10th.
John Megriam, Co. E, 10th.
Lorenzo D. Livermore, Co. H, 10th.
G. T. Wright, Co. G, 10th.
Henry Parsons, Co. H, 10th.
Elias Creberth, Co. I, 10th.
R. Austin, Co. H, 10th.
John L. Knight, Co. H, 10th.
Wm. Gibson, Co. A, 1st.
Russell B. Taylor, Co. C, 10th.
F. O. Hillman, servant to Capt. Parsons.

Pennsylvania Regiments.

Amos Wharford, Co. F, 104th.
John Wiley, Co. A, 101st.
Thomas Sellers, Co. F, 85th.
Isaac B. Currie, Co. E, 102d.
Sergeant Wm. Young, Co. H, 93d.
Chas. Kinbler, Co. H, 93d.
John Dye, Co. G, 61st.
Orville D. Hardy, Co. H, 93d.
Henry H. Leiseurberg, Co. H, 93d.
Wm. H Ruch, Co. H, 93d.
John L. Miller, Co. H, 93d.
A. Jackson, Co. H, 103d.
Peter Kitzler, Co. H, 103d.
William Shaw, Co. D, 23d.
Wm. R. Elliott, Co. C, 104th.
Peter O. Cornell, Co. G, 104th.
John Straus, Co. G, 104th.
Isaac J. Robinson, Co. G, 104th.
Joseph Atkinson, Co. F, 23d.
Fenton Louden, Co. G, 104th.
Jordan Cooper, Co. G, 104th.
Thomas Dunkle, Co. A, 102d.
J. D. Cooper, Co. I, 101st.
Levi Shreikengus, Co. D, 103d.
Patrick Kelley, Co. D, 102d.
John J. Wighton, Co. A, 104th.
Amos Fielding, Co. G, 61st.
Frank Dunn, Co. G, 23d.
Harrison Young, Co. H, 35th.
Sergeant Wm. English, Co. B, 105th.
Arad Wilbur, Co. E, 102d.

Michigan Regiments.

John Feudt, Co. K, 5th.
Samuel Christopher, Co. D, 5th.
Peter Buffinger, Co. K, 5th.
Peter Cornelia, Co. G, 3d.
Wm. Clark, Co. G, 3d.
Hugh Sattmiore, Co. A, 5th.
Michael Shannigan, Co. A, 5th.
Patrick Queen, Co. E, 5th.
Wm. Campbell, Co. A, 5th.
Edwin Allen, Co. D, 3d.
Oscar Foster, Co. C, 3d.
A. K. Mathews, Co. F, 5th.
John W. Tremper, Co. D, 5th.

New-Jersey Regiments.

Dayton Peck, Co. B, 3d.
Albert Hubbard, Co., H, 3d.
Charles Langley, Co. H, 3d.
James Spring, Co. E, 3d.
Felix Schrudch, Co. K, 5th.
Joseph Gannon, Co. D, 6th.
George M. Strasser, Co. B, 6th.
James Brannigan, Co. B, 5th.
Johnson Loots, Co. A, 6th.
Charles Danelman, Co. K, 6th.
Elliott Martin, Co. I, 5th.
Rhine Conklin, Co. D, 5th.
Franklin Thomas, Co. I, 5th.
Japhet B. Lanagan, Co. I, 5th.
Lewis Drummond, Co. G, 6th.

Long Island Regiment.

Edward Sawyer, Co. C, 1st.
M. B. Sawyer, Co. C, 1st.
Samuel R. Baisley, Co. A, 1st.
Joseph Watkins, Co. I, 1st.
Lee A. Scott, Co. C, 1st.
Daniel Meeker, Co. C, 1st.

Maine Regiments.

Jno. W. Murphy, Co. B, 3d.
Lieut. I. J. Robinson, Quartermaster 11th.
Sergeant W. P. Plaisted, Co. K, 11th.

Berdan's Sharpshooters.

Ebenezer Jones, Co. A, 1st.

Medical officers of the United States Sanitary Commission Hospital transport *Daniel Webster:*

Medical Director—Dr. J. W. Grimes, of Washington.

Physicians—Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith and Dr. Erskine Mason, of New-York City.

Ward Masters and their Assistants—Drs. J. C. Andrew, A. B. Gray, W. E. Woolsey; Messrs. S. B. Ward, L. De F. Woodruff, A. B. Ball, S. W. Roof, A. L. Merriweather, H. G. Smith, F. E. Babcock, John McKay, C. P. Eastwick, A. C. Bishop, E. C. Pratt, H. R. Smith, W. Goodward, S. E. Hasbrook, W. Rukby, J. F. Maynard, B. F. Hoffy, [illegible], M. A. Miller.

Lady Assistants—Mrs. Trotter and Miss Hamilton.

Apothecaries—Mr. B. Bulow and Mr. Charles Dennett.

Commissary and Purser—Mr. Beverly.

Assistant Commissary and Purser—Mr. J. H. Reid.

Messenger Master—W. H. Raymond.

Passengers—Mrs. Balletier, Miss Butler and Miss Johnson.

THE WOUNDED AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday June 7.

The wounded brought by the *Daniel Webster* arrived in comfortable condition, and many will soon be able to rejoin their regiments. There will be kindly cared for in Boston.

Capt. JOHN S. PFRANKER, Fifty-fifth New-York Regiment, was struck on the right knee by a bullet, but the injury is not serious.

Lieut. LEON CAVILLIER, Adjutant of the same regiment, received two bullet wounds in the left arm, and one in the side. He is in comfortable condition.

Lieut. JOHN W. OLIVER, Eighty-first New-York Regiment, has his left elbow and forearm badly wounded by a ball.

Lieut. CHAS. W. BREE, Ninety-sixth New-York, sick.

Lieut. J. A. RAWSON, Ninety-sixth New-York, badly wounded in the head.

Lieut. WM. BIRD, Thirty-seventh New-York, ball through the shoulder.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

BEFORE THE GREAT BATTLE.

Another Picket Fight—The Rebels Driven Back—Skirmishing in a Thunder-storm.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND,
Friday, May 30, 1862.

Another attempt to drive in the pickets in front of Gen. CASEY'S position was made this morning, with as little success as that of which I gave you an account yesterday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, 400 of the rebels advanced on the pickets, who fell back before them on their reserves, and then rallying advanced under the lead of Col. BROWN, of the One Hundredth New-York, driving the enemy before them to some distance in front of the original position of the pickets, to which they returned, however, as soon as the rebels had retreated. This affair, of no great importance in itself, is of service in showing how thoroughly our troops are to be depended upon in an emergency.

I cannot understand how the rebels can have any very considerable force in front of us here when they are so ready to give way to resistance. Is this done to demoralization, or are they trying the game of making a large show with a small force, in which they are skilled? They have a couple of rifle-pits, which have been discovered in the edge of the wood opposite our lines. Others may be concealed there. After the affair of this morning, Col. BAILEY got some of his artillery in position and shelled the woods, covering the rifle-pits, but with what effect it is impossible to tell. It at least served to keep the enemy awake, and they responded with two pieces, but doing no damage.

We had one man killed and four wounded in the attack of our pickets this morning, as follows:

Killed—JOHN J. BEACH, Co. B, 101st Pennsylvania.

Wounded—David Miller, David Baker and Robinson Bier, Co. B, 85th Pennsylvania; Silas A. Sawyer, Co. H, 85th New York, severely in leg.

Missing—Second Lieut. LUCIEN W. BRUNDAGE, Co. H, 85th New-York.

Six dead rebels were found in the field after the engagement, and the officer in command of their force is known to have been wounded, being seen to fall from his horse. The rebels make so little by these attacks, it is a wonder they continue them.

A heavy storm of wind and rain is visiting us as I write. Two days rarely pass together without rain, and though June is upon us, the nights are as cold as in March or April. It is a queer country, or a strange season—the natives say the latter.

Just as I close, REGAN'S Battery opens again, and I can see the shell whistling across the open space in front of my tent. The crash of his guns alternate with the roar of the thunder, and the flash of his pieces tames before the vivid lightning shooting across the sky. The sharp pattering of the rain on the canvas above me gives additional variety to the scene.

PIERREPONT.

From the Right of the Line—The Country and its People—Lies in the Rebel Capital—Confidence of the Army in Gen. McClellan.

Extract from a private letter, dated

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA., (NINE MILES,)
Thursday, May, 22, 1862.

From the date of my letter you will observe that we are rapidly approaching the Capital of the so-styled "Confederate States." After the battle of West Point, orders were issued for an immediate forward movement; and from that time to this the entire army has been advancing, cautiously but surely, toward this great centre of rebellious hopes, this chief corner-stone in the tottering pillar of secession. Gen. FRANKLIN'S *corps d'armée*, comprising his former division and that of Gen. SMITH, occupies the extreme right of this long line, which stretches many miles southward, and is opposed, of course, by the left wing of the enemy, who is reported to be strongly posted on the south side of the Chickahominy River. I am not at liberty, as you are aware, to speak of matters connected in any way with our advance. To all intent and purpose, we are supposed to know nothing about future plans and movements. A General Order was issued yesterday against it, and as we all realize the justice of it, and are both willing and anxious to submit most cheerfully to any restrictions which our able Commander may deem necessary to secure the full fruits of a splendid victory, we do not hesitate to comply most rigidly with its injunctions. It might occur that information conveyed in a private letter, although not intended for publication, might accidentally fall into the hands of the enemy, and prove as valuable to him as it would be prejudicial to us; and we cannot, therefore, be too cautious, even in our correspondence with those at home. I can speak of the past and present without restraint; and, so far as my letters prove interesting in this way, you are welcome to all I see and all I know. In our march from West Point along the Pamunkey River, and thence from White House toward Richmond, we have passed through many scenes of interest, and have gathered together incidents characteristic of the people, which must always furnish good food for future digestion, and prove hereafter pleasant reminiscences of along the wayside of our march to Richmond. The country itself is decidedly behind the age, and furnishes on all sides abundant evidence of a state of carelessness and indifference, which must speak wonderfully against a more general appreciation of the great resources of the State. Nature has certainly been prodigal of her gifts to Virginia; but, instead of cultivating them for her own benefit, the people seem to have remained apparently blind to the improvements which have characterized and kept pace with the march of progress during the last fifty years. All along the line of our route we observe evidences of a want of taste, and notice indications of a careless manner of living, which, in the North, would be attributed solely to the more enervated habits and dispositions of the residents.

All the white males, from the age of 18 to 55, have been forced to join the rebel service, whilst old men, women and children are left at home to witness the advance of our troops, and perhaps to mourn for days of peace and prosperity, which can alone restore to them all they have lost in behalf of a people who have proved themselves perfectly indifferent to the cause of right and justice. The more I hear from them, and the more I learn of their past experience, the more am I forced to believe that continued misrepresentation has been the means of alienating two-thirds of the people from their allegiance to the Union. The leaders of this unholy rebellion are the ones who should be punished severely for the gross deception they have practiced from the commencement of the war. You may form some idea of the extent to which this has been carried, when I mention one or two circumstances which have come under my own immediate observation. One occurred yesterday, as the column halted for a short rest upon the march. I rode over to a dwelling a short distance from the road, as I frequently do, to ascertain the name and whereabouts of the occupant, and, upon entering, found a woman with her aged mother and children; the husband had been forced into the rebel army, and had been absent several months. This woman *professed* a warm attachment for the Union, and expressed a strong desire to see it restored, but said frankly that they could only exist under the present Government, and, upon questioning her, I was surprised to learn that the most absurd stories had been told them about the manners, customs and purposes of the "Northern Invaders." Her children's brains would be dashed out; her property burned; her slaves forcibly taken; and, in fact, desolation and ruin would follow in the track of our advancing column.

When such assurances as these have been scattered broadcast, it is not difficult to imagine a state of desperation and fear amongst the people; but dark as was the cloud which lowered over them, and dreadful the picture of our barbarities sketched for their benefit, I am happy to say that both are dispelled immediately upon the arrival of the Union forces; for so perfect is the discipline of the troops, and so stringent are the laws which control them, that every precaution is taken to protect the property of every one; and, so far, no complaint has been made, but, on the contrary, wonder has been freely expressed at the unlooked-for kindness of our forces.

I could multiply instances, but time will not permit me to extend this very long letter. A day may come, if I live, when I may have an opportunity of expatiating further upon a subject upon which volumes might be written. We are now very near Richmond; our balloonist sees the people walking in the streets of that doomed city.

Gen. McCLELLAN is planning, as usual, most beautifully. He is evidently the man for the times, and is second to no General living. He is idolized by the troops, and over 100,000 men stand ready to follow him everywhere and anywhere. As he passes through our lines on our marches, the very air resounds with the glad and enthusiastic cheers of his brave army; and many a hat is tossed wildly up in perfect ecstacy at his presence. He is our General and the troops know it, and feeling unbounded confidence in him, they move gladly on. FRANKLIN is equally beloved, and, being a superior officer, we feel assured of victory. With McCLELLAN and FRANKLIN, we are ready for any number the enemy may bring against us.

The Advance from White House—Traditions—Crump's Plantation—Gen. Sickles' Arrival—Rebel Liberality—Successful Skirmishing.

WHITE OAK SWAMP, MIDDLE ROAD,
Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

From the White House landing to our present encampment, a distance of 15 miles, and within ten miles of Richmond, we found few farm-houses that could be either called comfortable inside or beautiful without. The style of architecture varies, but is by no means pleasing to the eye. How these old dilapidated exteriors and interiors looked in the days of Virginia's earliest history, I am unaware. At the present time they are a mass of tottering brick and wood, decayed by time, falling piece by piece. None bear the slightest trace of repair or of that compound known as paint. The occupants seem to have abandoned all veneration for the homes of their progenitors, so much so that when the front portico gave way before old Time, they no doubt felt thankful they had still the back one left to make their entrance into and exit from their crumbling domicils.

The White House, belonging to the Custis family, you have had a full description of in previous letters. I might here mention, however, that one of your correspondents is in error relative to the original house being destroyed by fire. The present house, with the exception of the two wings attached, is the identical one where WASHINGTON courted the widow CUSTIS. The estate is known as the "Old Quarter." About a mile and a half from the house, on the road leading to the Baltimore cross-roads and the Richmond turnpike, there is a cluster of large oak trees of ancient growth, standing on the edge of the rising ground facing the level track where the White House stands. The roots cover the surface for fifty feet in circumference. Beneath the base of the largest tree a spring of water gushes forth of great purity.

Tradition states that POCAHONTAS, tired and weary with hunting, with some of her father's chiefs, discovered this spring and tarried to bathe her feet, while the chiefs hunted the forest for game. Early settlers from this tradition named the spring Pocahontas' Bath. It is now called the Old Quarter Spring, after the farm. WASHINGTON, on his return from his marriage ceremony at St. Peter's Church to the house of his wife, together with his attendant friends, halted at the spring and drank from a wooden bucket to the health of the bridesmaids. About a mile back from the spring, and a little to the right, stands a residence of tolerable antiquity, belonging to the Mason family, now occupied by a descendant, Dr. MASON, who is the Presiding Justice of New-Kent County, as well as a practicing physician. He is a personification of the old type of a Virginia F. F. V. The polish on his waxen floors look like glass, and his sideboard is decorated with crystal cut glasses, with two decanters in bold relief, containing old Bourbon of the rarest quality. Over his mantelpiece hangs an oil painting, representing a *fac simile* of the original house, built by the MASONS, on Mason Island, in the Pamunkey River. On the mantelpiece lies a brick, with raised letters, 1690. This is the date, the Doctor says, when the house represented in the painting was built. The outside of the Doctor's present residence shows a calm resignation to the havoc of Time. The beautiful lattice-work around the portico has the moss growing on its broken fragments. The stables, barns, and out-buildings severally, have rude cedar posts propping up their sides and roofs, supporting their decrepit age. As I gazed upon their tottering aspect, I thought Slavery was linked with their decay. I trust it is so. There is nothing in the mouldering ruins of Virginia's first families to recommend its perpetuity.

Next to the White House, the Mason mansion is the best, toward Baltimore Cross-roads. There are many small farm-houses, apparently built by the first settlers, crude in finish, and in a frightful state of dilapidation.

The place next in order worthy of notice is Dr. CRUMP'S plantation—seven hundred acres, situated at the Baltimore Cross-roads, eight miles from the White House, on the road to Richmond. There is quite an elegant house upon the estate, as well as numerous out-buildings, in a fine condition of repair. Dr. CRUMP, like Dr. MASON, is also a Justice of New-Kent County, and was a member of the Legislature when the ordinance of secession was passed, and voted heartily for that measure. Dr. CRUMP is very wealthy. He owns forty-two negroes, sixteen of which, at the present moment, are not come-at-able, owing to strange notions of being free. When our army landed at the White House, they hired themselves out as cooks, &c., to the officers, without as much as saying to CRUMP—their master—"By your leave," and they peremptorily refuse to "go back to their quarters." CRUMP'S grief is overwhelming. His wife and the young CRUMPS share his feelings of affliction with a devotion worthy of stoics.

Dr. CRUMP'S house being the most respectable of its class, I took up my abode there for three days. Gen. SICKLES arrived at the same time, with Capt. CHAS. L. YOUNG and Lieut. LAURIA of his staff, and the General was assigned the bed occupied by Gen. JOE JOHNSTON some two weeks since, in his retreat from Williamsburgh. Dr. CRUMP was an obliging host, and Mrs. CRUMP was indefatigable in endeavors to make our stay comfortable. The General started off the following morning, to report in person to Gen. McCLELLAN, and before leaving called for his bill. The landlord of the "Golden Lion" could not have hit on a more outrageous demand. The General has often dined and supped at renowned *cafés*, but CRUMP, Justice CRUMP, overstepped all bounds of conscience. The General paid his bill without questioning its correctness, and in answer to CRUMP'S hoping to see him again soon, the General made the satirical reply, "I *fully* appreciate your kindness."

Down at the forks of the road we have a temporary hospital. CRUMP'S kindness to the patients is often spoken of among the invalids. It consists of his liberal supply of milk, for which he charges *thirty cents* a quart, and butter one dollar a pound. To the officer of the guard stationed at the house for CRUMP'S exclusive protection from straggling soldiers, CRUMP suggested the guard should be provided with rations, as he would not be able to feed them, (there were only two,) for bacon was high, and he was afraid he would not have sufficient to last until the war was over.

Provost-Marshal withdrew the guard when we advanced here.

CRUMP was on great terms of intimacy with JEFF. DAVIS, whom he styled the President in his conversations with me. DAVIS advised CRUMP to burn his dwelling and destroy all his movable property, as the National forces had invariably done the same thing wherever they advanced. "Our patriots," said JEFF. DAVIS, "when they can afford no assistance to our cause, fly with our armies." [illegible], he would consider the matter. DAVIS came [illegible] from Richmond, with [illegible] after the fight at Williamsburgh [illegible], and held a consultation with [illegible]. What transpired at this interview CRUMP was not informed, but DAVIS left, on the morning of Wednesday, for Richmond, in great haste. Gen. JOHNSTON stayed at CRUMP'S until his rear column came on, Thursday evening, and then left. Our troops came up on Friday following, and occupied the ground.

Dr. CRUMP obtained a pass from the Provost Marshal to visit the White House, and there met with some of his hands, whom he accosted in a kind manner, desiring them to return to their quarters. One of them, a likely negro, who, CRUMP assured me, was worth $1,800—he had him insured for $1,200—replied to his salutation: "Now, Dr. CRUMP, dis ain't de way you talk to us when we home; you say you d—d black s— b—, do dat; and last week you hit me ober de head with a rail. Dar am de spot. I kin show him to any gemman." The negro took off his cap and displayed a bruised cranium.

CRUMP was about losing his equanimity of temper, when he concluded to mount his horse and leave the place.

On reaching home, Mrs. CRUMP was much affected to hear he had not returned with his property, and advised him to shoot a colored preacher, by the name of GEORGE, who they suspected was the instigator of their troubles. To make matters still worse, the principal housewoman was not expected to live. She was a faithful servant, about 40, worth $800.

Dr. CRUMP shed tears, so did Mrs. CRUMP. I appreciated their feelings at losing so worthy a servant, but was a little surprised when CRUMP said; "You will excuse me, Mr. ——, but it's too bad. Them sixteen niggers were worth $12,000, and this woman $800, easy. I could have sold her a month ago, but I was a fool." CRUMP applied the handkerchief to his eyes, and wiped away the tears that rolled down; "too bad, too bad," he ejaculated, as he sobbed audibly.

CRUMP is a representative of Virginia planters. There are two or three fine houses between Dr. CRUMP'S and White Oak Swamp. Their owners have deserted them—gone to Richmond. These have been turned into hospitals for our sick and wounded soldiers.

Gen. PORTER has had another successful and brilliant fight, a few miles from New Bridge, routing the rebels completely.

The retreat of BANKS has had no effect on our forces, unless to make them more determined to capture Richmond. If the stories of contrabands and deserters prove true about the rebels having one hundred and fifty thousand men (probably half that number) it is immaterial. Gen. HOOKER, with a little over six thousand, whipped four times that number of their chosen troops at Williamsburg.

M.

Hooker's Division—Reports from Richmond—The Negroes Harassing the Rear—Picket Duty, &c.

POPLAR HILL, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

From a deserter who came to the headquarters of Gen. GROVER to-day, we learn that the rebels about Richmond are sadly reduced in provisions. He states that their supplies are now completely cut off, since New-Orleans has fallen. The effect of that event was galvanic, and like an electric shock it vibrated through and through the South. The cattle from Texas were suddenly stricken from the list of their supplies, and salt meats and bread became at once their staples of food. One after another—rice, beans, sugar, coffee, tea and all the minor articles of diet, disappeared from their stores, until now they are reduced to salt beef and bread, and that in by no means abundant quantity. Still the credulity of the weaker-minded mass of their army is kept from exhaustion by fable and misrepresentation. But a growing distrust is manifesting itself, and he says thousands would rush to the protection of the old flag were it possible. The most deluded are held responsible for the lists of those whose intelligence would tempt them from the rebellious ranks. The conscripts are keenly watched, and only held by a hand of iron in their inglorious service. The wildest stories of Yankee barbarity are freely circulated, which find credence in the heads of dupes, but are secretly scorned by those of more general reflection.

The negroes between Yorktown and Williamsburgh, in the absence of all restraint upon their actions, and from the insinuations of their absent masters, are said to have instituted a system of highway depredations, and several instances are told of persons being waylaid and shot by them for purposes of plunder. They have visited our battle-fields, and picked up their means of offence which were left behind on our advance. A few days since a Quartermaster's Sergeant was shot through the leg by one of them, and other instances of a like character have rendered a guard of cavalry upon the road an essential necessity to personal safety.

To-day a scouting party has been sent out, who report that they came in sight of the enemy's pickets about seven miles from here, in the direction of Richmond. In other directions the enemy may be nearer, but none have yet been discovered. Heavy firing has been heard at intervals throughout the day and yesterday, from the direction of our advance, but no news has yet reached us from that quarter.

Sickness to a considerable extent is prevailing among the troops, mostly of a light character, however. The Eleventh Massachusetts seems to enjoy an immunity from sickness, only eleven to-day answering to the "sick call," and none of these unable to march; and we do not overrate it when we say it is well known to be the healthiest regiment in the Division.

ARGUS.

Movements of the Rebels—Discoveries from the Balloon—Prisoners from Hanover Court-house, &c.

CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGE, CHICKAHOMINY RIVER,
WITHIN FIVE MILES OF RICHMOND,
Thursday, May 29, 1862.

Our force still hold possession at this point; also, continue to occupy Mechanicsville, which is further up the river.

Since the advance movement of the rebels toward Mechanicsville, last Monday,—which movement induced Gen. STONEMAN to remove his headquarters a little to the rear of the town,—no other has occurred which would indicate that the rebels intend to make an immediate attempt to retrieve their losses at that place.

A position which the enemy appears to be tenacious of holding, and at which he is concentrating his forces, is a rising ground, encircled with woods, and situated across the river, about one mile from Chickahominy Bridge. The force already here is large, and is daily augmented by additional troops coming from Richmond. Within the past two days, they have thrown up an earthwork of several yards in extent upon the side of the hill, to be used as a means of defence against our troops when they shall have marched onward to occupy the ground.

While making a balloon reconnoissance yesterday, Prof. LOWE discovered dense volumes of smoke rising from the City of Richmond. It was thought at first that the rebels were firing the place, but an ascension made later in the day proved the supposition to be unfounded. The smoke may possibly have originated from the camp fires around Richmond. This morning smoke was seen issuing from two or three tall chimneys taken to be those of an iron work. This circumstance would form the opinion that the machine-shops and foundries are in full blast. Deserters and others, however, direct from Richmond, corroborate the statement previously made that the Tredegar Iron Works—the most extensive establishment of its kind in Richmond—had been removed further South.

A flag of truce was sent over to-day by the rebels, their object being to recover the dead bodies of some of their men who fell last Saturday in the skirmish at Chickahominy Bridge.

Yesterday afternoon 337 prisoners, a portion of the number captured at Hanover during the battle last Tuesday, were marched to Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters, guarded by a detachment of the Second United States Cavalry. Among the number were a Major, a Captain, a First Lieutenant, a Second Lieutenant and a Sergeant. All the prisoners belonged to North Carolina regiments, and were among the troops that fled from Yorktown and Williamsburgh. They complained bitterly of the treatment they had received from the chief commanders, many of them having been without food for two days. They say that the rebel force opposed to Gen. PORTER last Tuesday consisted mostly of North Carolinians. One regiment from Georgia was on the ground at the commencement of the battle, but fled at the sound of the first volley from our musketry.

This morning another company of 60 prisoners, also taken at Hanover, were brought in.

WHITE.

Rebel Prisoners—Death of Major Fairman—Supplies by Railroad, &c.

NEW BRIDGE, Friday, May 30.

A squad of Col. AVERILL'S cavalry has just escorted the remaining portion of the rebels captured by Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, to the White House. They will be sent to Fortress Monroe. The number taken prisoners and brought into headquarters is seven hundred and seventy-one. The majority belong to the Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment.

They presented the most pitiable appearance, compared to our troops, uniformed in every variety of costume, principally homespun grey jeans, with black and yellow cotton stripes.

They expressed themselves heartily glad at falling into our hands. Their killed and wounded in the action exceeds five hundred. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, is less than four hundred and fifty.

Major FAIRMAN, of the Ninety-sixth New-York Volunteers, was killed to-day, by the rebel pickets, in the advance of Gen. KEYES' corps. He fell pierced with three balls.

The locomotive ran up the railroad to-day four miles from Dispatch Station, and within five miles of Richmond. On account of certain circumstances impossible to state publicly, the advance upon Richmond will not take place before one week.

Mayor LOWE and another officer (rebel,) accompanied the prisoners sent away.

M. H.

A GALLANT ACT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FAIR OAK STATION, ON THE NINE MILE ROAD
FROM RICHMOND, May 28, 1862.

A gallant exploit has just been consummated by Lieut. FRANK C. DAVIS, Company D, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, one sergeant and ten men. Gen. McCLELLAN was very anxious to communicate with the gunboats on the James River. Lieut. DAVIS was detailed by Col. AVERELL for this purpose. It was of the utmost importance that the communication should be opened. It was a known fact that the enemy were picketed all through this country, and the danger of capture was imminent, and it was only by shrewd dodging from point to point that the Lieutenant consummated his errand successfully. The distance was some fifteen miles, but the party were obliged to make some twenty-five miles before reaching their destination.

The feat was accomplished with so much success that Gen. McCLELLAN returned his thanks in a letter to the Lieutenant and his command. It runs thus:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, May 27, 1862.

Lieut. Davis, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry:

SIR: I am instructed by the Major-General Commanding, to express to you his thanks for the very discreet, prompt and satisfactory manner in which you and the small party under your command performed the important duty assigned to you by Col. AVERELL, of communicating with the commander of the gunboats on the James River.

(Signed,) R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

Lieut. DAVIS and Sergeant VANDERGRIFT, with the command of ten picked men, started on Sunday morning, and proceeded in the direction of the James River, to reach the point opposite City Point. After proceeding about four miles, he learned that six of the enemy's pickets were posted in the woods near by. He avoided these, and about one mile further on came across a negro, who stated that about three hundred yards further on were twelve mounted rebel pickets at a house. The Lieutenant avoided these by making a detour to the left, and took a bye-road leading over to the Richmond and Charles City road. The night before, some seventy-five rebel cavalry passed up this road, but were not in sight at this time.

The white people all along this road were terrified at the sight of Union soldiers, as this small party were the first they had ever seen.

A short time previous to the arrival of the Union party at this point, a rebel foraging party had passed down the road. The Union troops were now between two parties. In no wise daunted, they proceeded up the road towards Richmond about four miles, through a deep wood, and came out into an opening and caught sight of the river, some three miles in the distance. The Lieutenant halted here and hid his men in the woods, and proceeded alone to a cross road, to reach an eminence that gave him a view of the country around. While there one of the Union gunboats threw a shell into a rebel party some distance above.

The Lieutenant then returned to his command, avoiding the Richmond road, as it was full of the enemy, apparently. He got a negro, belonging to Mr. HILL CARTER, to pilot him down to the landing. The darkey stated that his master had acted as Colonel in the rebel army at Williamsburgh, but he got enough of it, and had left the army.

While passing through this man's plantation the old chap rode down and demanded, "Are you Yankee troops or Confederate?" The Lieutenant answered that they were Union troops. Mr. CARTER then stated that he did not allow Confederate troops to come on his plantation, as the gunboats shelled them, and would soon destroy his house. The Lieutenant assured him that he should be protected as far as they went.

The Lieutenant got an old boat and two slaves to row him out to the *Galena*, Capt. RODGERS. When about one-half a mile from the boat, he was met by a cutter from the ship.

The message delivered was verbal, as the undertaking was very hazardous, and no writing was given. It was a gallant exploit all through, and was the first communication opened with the army. The party returned in the night, and reached camp at this point at 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

While the Lieutenant was on board the *Galena*, a squadron of the rebel cavalry entered the small town on the opposite side of the James River at City Point, at the mouth of the Appomattox River. Two shells were thrown into the town, and the enemy "skedaddled."

The *Galena* is very much cut up by the enemy's shot. She will be obliged to go into dock before she can go into action again. The battery she was engaged with mounted thirty large guns. A lot of shot are still sticking in her below the water line.

Col. SAMUEL W. OWEN, with a battalion of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, together with a body of infantry, all under the immediate command of Gen. NAGLEE, made a reconnoissance yesterday some two miles in advance of this point. They drove in the enemy's pickets, killing one. They found the enemy in force, posted with artillery. The reconnoissance accomplished, the whole party returned without accident, the enemy not deeming it proper to follow, although outnumbering the Unionists largely.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. GREGG, a few hours later, met a body of the rebels, engaged them and drove them toward Richmond. Col. GREGG had three men killed.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.

The following private letter, written by a member of the One Hundredth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., gives a graphic picture of a soldier's life:

ON THE *qui vive*, NEAR RICHMOND, May 28, 1862.

Yesterday morning I awakened to the sound of a gloriously pouring rain, and stretching my limbs heard an ominous splash and felt a terribly chilling sensation. On making an armed reconnoisance I came to the conclusion that I was lying in a pool of water, and endeavored to retreat as quickly as possible, but it is harder to get out of the wet in this country than it is to take a fort; it rained nearly all day—and all day we were upon the road, marching and countermarching. Now the sun is shining with so fierce a heat that one can scarcely respire. We have been under arms since 3 o'clock this morning, and I am pretty well fatigued, but cannot let the chance escape of writing you. How do you like this date? Does it not look like an evidence of progress? For the last week our gipsy life has been aggravated, blossomed, expanded, developed, or degenerated if you like, into a "Tom the Tramper's" existence, wading about in these muddy roads, sleeping often with no cover, save the heavy, unhealthy vapors of these swamps, and the never-exhausted rain-clouds above, then parched with heat and choked with dust sometimes, though oftener dripping with the cold, incessant rains. I can't help being reminded of DICKENS' sketches of those gentry. I have no sort of doubt that were I tramping the suburbs of London instead of Richmond, with this valuable pack on my back, I would pass for the genuine breed, and frighten every *Oliver Twist* on the road. The suburbs of Richmond! Yes, I suppose, we are now sojourning in the outskirts of that belligerent city. Our brigade is in advance—we count six miles from the city and often skirmish up within five—held there, perhaps, by the benevolent inhabitants for sanitary considerations—the city itself may be unhealthy for us. But what do you imagine these suburbs to resemble? A little paradise? thrifty hamlets snugly nestled in the verdant hollows, fine country seats crowning beautiful eminences, trim gardens, shady groves, broad, well-kept roads, dotted with pretty cottages? I confess that while wandering through the God-forsaken wilderness from Newport's News, that I was wont secretly to console myself with visions of good times when the army should lay before Richmond—it was a sort of soldier's Mecca, a region in which we should again come upon traces of civilized men. Miserable delusion—the country here is worse cultivated, the few houses more dilapidated, the noble, high-minded citizens more ragged, filthy and lazy, than when we were "twenty miles from Christendom." The only sign of civilization is an abandoned railroad, yet even here the evidences of barbarism are most strongly marked; there is a station six miles from Richmond not so large as a good-sized hen-house, and put up as a shiftless Northern farmer might build such a structure; over the single door is a rough pine board, on which is painted in home-

...the name of the suburban village, on whether bivalves [illegible]. A rod behind the "depot" was the most crazy, dilapidated log hut I ever saw. On a tall pole in front waved a tattered and faded rebel flag, nailed to said [illegible], perhaps for want of a rope. And here we of the Hundredth are, constantly on duty now moving about every day, watching the foe, [illegible] and extending our pickets, forming reconnoitering parties, often jumping up with our coffee half boiled on the fire, and our wet clothes half dried, to march through the mud a mile or two and then march back again perhaps. Such has been our life for the past few weeks, but we are close to Richmond now, we are confident of the result of a battle; why should we despair; a week or two will put the city in our possession, so many of us think; and when the glorious end is consummated, what one of us will remember past fatigues or regret that strong or weak, sick or well, hungry or full, he kept up with the regiment, and was in at the death.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT, Monday, June 2, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Before this can reach you, you will have had particulars of the fight on the last day of May, and the 1st of June, better described than I [illegible] now. But you have, I know, [illegible] anxious about me. I am safe enough, having got a little scratch on the shoulder—only just enough to swear by—though I feel something like one might who had thrust his head into a hornet's nest and came out unstung. That I and many others of our boys escaped, is a miracle—nothing less. We were four hours in front of an enemy numbering three to our one. That I know, as far as the different parts of the field where I was engaged were concerned, for their bullets came amongst us three times as fast as we could possibly return the fire. Well, they outflanked us everywhere—got possession of our camps, and had a jolly time generally among our knapsacks and haversacks—for which they paid us in full the next morning, however. I have just returned from the ground; all my dry goods had vanished, save one or two little knicknacks contemptuously pitched out as worthless. These, however, I gathered up as precious relics. The battle-ground is an awful sight. At one place, in front of a piece of "slashing," behind which our Colonel had taken position with some fractions of regiments, the rebels lay in piles, side by side, almost. None can deny them the credit of having fought bravely. A South Carolina regiment, advancing across an open field, had its flag shot down six times; and I constantly "saw daylight" through their ranks as their men fell; but they closed up in beautiful style. I think, from the appearance of the field, their loss was twice as much as ours. And as we held the same number of inches now that we did before the fight, it is difficult to conceive what they have gained by it, unless it be indeed a few changes of linen, of which, judging from the appearance of prisoners, they stood in great need. Our regiment, being badly broken up, is held in reserve with some others; but we are generally enthusiastic, and fully ready to try them again. Our Colonel is dead, though he remained without a scratch till the retreat began. He was at least a brave man. Good bye.

AZOR HILTON HOYT.

THE MILITIA AT THE WAR.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

IN CAMP AT BALTIMORE—FEMALE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS—CAMP LIFE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., CAMP MONROE, PATTERSON PARK, BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

News from the Twenty-second Regiment, in their initial campaign, cannot fail to interest many of your readers. Husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, and lovers, we left our homes at the call of our country; and though the heavens have conspired against us our enthusiasm is unsubdued, and we make merry in our leaky tents as though exposure to storm were the normal condition of the human species. To be sure we were disappointed in not going to the Capital, but as Dix has gone to Dixy to prepare the way for our southward progress, we hold our souls in peace, obey our officers, and wait the longingly anticipated order to advance on rebeldom.

Yet if intercourse with Secessionists were all we asked, *we need go no further to experience it.* The women (to say nothing of the men) of Baltimore, are beyond the force of unprofane adjectives to express it, indecorous and overbearing toward all whose [illegible] bears the ornament of "U. S." Of what I speak, I need only say in confirmation, "*magna pars fui.*" Stepping into a car the other day, one of our "boys" stood by the side of a lady, (!) who sat with [illegible] nose and watering mouth, expressive of super-refined disgust. When opportunity offered, he took a seat by her side, upon doing which, she started up, shook the dust from her feet as a testimony against him, and left the car! Most of the ladies here are equally civil; they give us extremely wide berths (which is more than they do in camp) when we approach! Dresses which have brushed against a Union soldier bring only half price at second-hand clothes stores!

But this is not a recital of our camp experience. Call us five hundred and fifty men, including officers, and allow us a hundred tents, and you will have an idea of the size of our "cotton village," for we have improved on Abraham's custom of sleeping five in a tent, (we remember he "slept with his fore (four) fathers,") and sleep six without a bed.

Many of the readers of your paper have seen soup administered to the poor of our cities, but the ludicrous is there subdued by the sight of the grief-harrowed expression which the faces of the miserable recipients wear. Condensed humor, however, titillates the spectator of ration-serving in such a camp as ours. Picture to yourselves the heir-apparent of "two millions a year," at the sound of "fall out for rations," advancing with a jolly smile, plate extended in one hand, cup in the other, and knife and fork under his arm, to receive his soup, bacon, beef and coffee. See him returning (the smile elongated) to his sixth of a tent, seating himself on his knapsack and smacking his lips over the, to him, delicious repast; for food earned by hard labor is always good, however coarse it may be. Then, more pleasing than all, remark the increase of healthful glow and elasticity of step which already, after the few days of our campaign, characterize all our men.

Thirdly, (as the clergymen say,) I must tell you of our "Police." Company H bought a model rattan broom, and "detailed" a man to sweep our "street" every day. The other companies, admiring our system, acquired a habit of borrowing our broom; and a suggestion to the Quartermaster resulted in the purchase of a sufficient supply of tools, and the establishment of a police whose duty it is to keep the streets free from everything which defiles. So, every morning, the police of each company may be seen engaged in the graceful occupation of street-sweeping, which is performed so thoroughly as to put to deserved shame the Hackley system of the great metropolis; and throughout the day, the Chief of Police pokes his head into this or that tent, anxiously inquiring who it was that presumed to throw upon our otherwise immaculate pavement the segar stump, piece of orange-peel, or coffee-soaked bread.

All who have personal interest in us may feel assured of our well-being and well-doing. Health makes the office of our excellent physician almost a sinecure. Our officers are kind-hearted, efficient, gentlemanly. We soldiers consider our officers truthful, and they assure us that we are orderly, industrious and patriotic. We mean to do what in us lies to maintain dignity and morality in our camp, and to prove our soldier-life to be one of manly performance of duty—duty to our country and our God. It was a solemn sight last Sunday—that of our regiment drawn up at the foot of a hill, as we formed three sides of a hollow square, to attend the service of our Chaplain, Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, who visited us purposely to preach to the regiment. His text, (Joshua, 1st chapter, 1st clause,) so developed as to impress us with the importance of a firm adherence to duty, and a strong trust in God, was listened to with profound attention, and the determination was general to lay its teachings to heart.

Every evening, before tattoo, we hold prayer meetings in several of our Captains' tents. The glad sound of praise to Jehovah of Hosts, and the earnest entreaty to have grace to resist temptation, cannot fail to be well pleasing to God, and to draw down blessings upon us. Remember us in all our interests, and we will endeavor to do credit to your confidence.

SUPERNUMERARY.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

THE TRIP TO WASHINGTON—IN CAMP AT TENNALLYTOWN—THE BARRACKS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP MARTIN, TENNALLYTOWN, D. C., Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

The Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. HY. MARTIN, which, together with many other militia regiments of New-York City, answered the call to Washington so promptly, has gone into camp at Tennallytown, three miles from Georgetown. The trip from New-York to Washington was diversified with but few incidents worthy of narration. There was considerable show of patriotism along the route, and especially through Pennsylvania they met with hearty cheers along the line of the road.

It was interesting to compare the manifestation of patriotic feeling of the different States through which we passed. I think that Pennsylvania, perhaps, surpasses New-York in that line. At Philadelphia the arrangements for the entertainment of the soldiers are most excellent—the long room is kept scrupulously neat and clean, the white tables are spread with a good and substantial breakfast of coffee, bread and butter and cold meats, in a systematic and orderly manner, and the whole place reflects credit upon the benevolent ladies who superintend it.

The arrival of the Seventy-first in Baltimore was immediately followed by that of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M. The city appeared perfectly quiet, and we observed no manifestation of that rebellious feeling which report had prepared us to expect; on the contrary, as the regiment marched through the streets, Union flags were waved from the windows of some of the houses, while at others ladies were to be seen, whose smiling faces denoted that their hearts were with us and our cause.

Upon the arrival of the regiment in Baltimore, Col. MARTIN at once reported to Gen. DIX for transportation to Washington, when that officer ordered him to proceed at once to Harper's Ferry, but as this order was in direct conflict with Col. MARTIN's previous orders from Gov. MORGAN to report himself at Washington, Gen. DIX rescinded his order, and furnished the regiment with transportation, when it immediately proceeded to Washington, where they arrived at 12 P. M. Wrapped in their blankets, the regiment passed the remainder of the night upon the dirty floor of the barracks, which have been built for the temporary reception of soldiers. The building consists of two large rooms, each capable of accommodating a regiment, having at one end three large bath-tubs, deep enough to dive into. The arrangement is excellent, but there is certainly need of a Sanitary Committee to keep the place clean.

In the morning, the regiment were removed to the Capitol, where they remained for three nights, and on Monday morning took up their march for Tennallytown, to garrison Fort Gaines on the banks of the Potomac. The encampment is situated on beautiful rising ground, surrounded by green fields and green woods. The spot is delightful, and the scenery charming, but how long the regiment will remain here no one at present knows. Meanwhile the men are active in getting the camp in order, and in adorning their tents, both interior and exterior, and making themselves as comfortable as a camp life will admit.

There are a great many recruits in the regiment, whom Col. MARTIN will at once proceed to get thoroughly drilled, when he will be once more prepared to render that efficient service to the Government which he has already performed on a previous occasion. All he wants is the proper material to back him.

MONTAUK.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Judge Muir and the Louisville Legion—North Alabama and Jere Clemens—Bidders for Army Contracts Sworn—The Episcopal Bishop's Official Non-Committalism—Prominent Mischief-makers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 30, 1862.

On behalf of the loyal ladies of the Seventh Ward, Judge MUIR, on the 15th, presented to the Louisville Legion a superb silken flag, bearing in letters of gold, the words, "Louisville Legion—the Seventh Ward remembers Shiloh." Judge MUIR accompanied the presentation with a letter saying:

"We cannot forget that, in the face of attempted obloquy, and in scorn of the threats of traitors, you rushed to the rescue of an imperiled Constitution in your country's darkest hour. Nor can we ever forget that night of terrible anxiety, (the night of the 17th of September,) when the 'glory-covered Legion,' then commanded by the brave ROUSSEAU, stood almost *alone between us and the desperate parricides* who were marching upon our beautiful city. You kept the cruel invader at bay, and saved us from calamities too great for human endurance. The fortune of war at last brought you face to face with these disloyal Kentuckians, and you drove them in ignominy from the field of Shiloh."

Lieut.-Col. BERRY, for the Legion, replied:

"We accept the trust, simply pledging ourselves to stand by it as Kentucky's soldiers should ever stand by the flag of the Union. Your deep interest and warm affection for us must inspire each soldier of the Legion with fresh zeal in the work of crushing treason and restoring the Union."

One of the Legion, on the 22d, wrote: "The boys are all firm and will fight like tigers."

A North Alabama regiment, on the 24th, threw down their arms and surrendered to Gen. HALLECK. Hon. JERE CLEMENS, of Huntsville, will do much to set right the people of Northern and Central Alabama.

Nine hundred and fifty tons of Government stores were shipped from here the 26th and 27th. During the last three days, 664 hhds. and 303 boxes tobacco have been sold. There were 26 boat arrivals and departures yesterday. Gold sells at 4½ per cent. premium. Exchange dull. Treasury notes mostly supplying the demand for bills on the East.

Capt. SYMONDS to-day advertises that he will receive sealed proposals until the 4th of June, for furnishing 1,000 bbls. pork, 100,000 pounds sides, 100,000 pounds shoulders, 1,000 bbls. beef, 1,750 bbls. flour, 700,000 pounds bread, 2,500 bushels beans, 100,000 pounds coffee, 150,000 pounds sugar, 15,000 pounds candles, 20,000 pounds soap, 5,000 gallons molasses, 1,000 gallons whisky. He will entertain no proposal not accompanied by this declaration:

"I, (or we,) the undersigned, hereby solemnly attest that no person entertaining disloyal or unfriendly sentiments toward the Government of the United States, is or shall be, either directly or indirectly, interested in the stores offered for sale to the Government of the United States in my (or our) proposal of this date."

Bishop SMITH, of the Diocese of Kentucky, in his address to the State Episcopal Convention sitting here, prays that "peace may speedily be restored to our deeply-afflicted country." He has "almost literally nothing to report. The obstructions to the ordinary channels of trade and business have completely paralyzed all educational and missionary operations." The Bishop, though himself regarded a good Union man, feels "admonished by many prudential considerations to omit all outside questions." Unfortunately, not all the Rectors in this Diocese are regarded personally as sound, or officially as abstinent on "outside questions" as Bishop SMITH and Rev. Dr. JAMES CRAIK. However, Episcopalians generally, like other denominations in Kentucky, are deemed loyal.

Resident rebels, who aid, incite and encourage rebel prisoners here in traitorous practices and insults, are advised to take warning from the sentinel's shooting dead an insolent and refractory prisoner yesterday, who persisted in standing at a window waving a secesh flag, and foully abusing the sentinel, after being three times ordered to leave the window and comply with the prison rules.

Capt. BLOOD, of our Provost Guard, yesterday arrested and imprisoned J. D. WRIGHT, editor of the Carrollton *News*, and other Carroll County Morganites. Circuit Judge NUTTALL, of Henry, will be looked to. He is a rank, rampant rebel, doing much mischief by word and deed. He, Senator GROVER, Representative BURNS, and their followers, in Henry, Owen, Boone and other counties, scatter whenever they hear that Lincoln troops or officers are around. Unionists of Marion complain of the presence of boisterous, troublesome and dangerous rebels, and men who ran off last Fall to join the invading army. SAM and J. C. RANEY *are mentioned as among the most prominent* pests of Marion. Unionists call for prompt action of the civil and military authorities, and the formation of Home Guards. PONTIAC.

County Conventions Needed—Further Action Against Guerrillas—Losses from Rebel Cotton-Burning—Great Sales of Tobacco—Bridging the Ohio, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 2, 1862.

The Nationals of Henry resolve that all Secession or Southern-Rights office-holders resign, that no man should be placed in official power who now or ever has advocated a separation of the United States, that marauding parties in Kentucky should meet with prompt resistance and repression, and no one can or will be considered Union who will not openly own himself against such bands of pirates. The claims of the many rival Union candidates in the several counties should be decided by Conventions, so as to concentrate the Union strength and insure its success. Shipments of gunpowder to suspicious parties, by the Kentucky Central, are stopped. CHAMP FERGUSON is at Burkesville with his cut-throat gang. Speedy relief must be sent to the Union men of Cumberland, Bath, Montgomery, Floyd, Wolfe, Breathitt, Morgan. These heroes will be exterminated, or they, with the Government's help, will exterminate the guerrillas. The Unionists of Mason are arresting and imprisoning spies, and putting under heavy bonds their consorts and confidants. Bourbon, Nicholas and Lewis are organizing efficient Home Guards. The Grand Jury of Powell finds ten indictments for treason and levying war against the State.

The Twenty-third Indiana, out of their last payment, have sent to their families $40,000.

A secesh merchant of this city has in and about Memphis over $150,000 worth of cotton, taken for debts, and awaiting the reopening of the Mississippi. BEAUREGARD's ruffians will burn it and millions more. Many West Tennessee planters, with cotton unsold and unpaid for, would, if they could, hold on to it. Those who can't be humbugged into destroying their cotton, to keep it from the clutches of "Lincoln robbers," are coerced to destroy it or to give it over to the riff-raff, who pile it up and fix it ready for the torch. The citizens of Davidson County, Tenn., lose a million of dollars by cotton-burning.

Eleven hundred and ninety-eight hhds. tobacco sold here last week, 4,315 last month, 16,814 during season. The sales are reported beyond parallel as to the quantity disposed of in warehouse, at high prices for all descriptions. Medium leaf, last week, brought $7 50 to $8 50; good and fine leaf, $9 to $15. Eleven hundred live stock on sale the past week. Four millions feet lumber, shingles, &c., arrived here in the Spring from Pennsylvania. The mutual commercial, agricultural, social, as well as political and military interests of Kentucky and her sisters—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—point out the utility of bridging the Ohio River at Cincinnati, Louisville, and Evansville or Paducah. One hundred thousand dollars are already subscribed for a bridge between Cincinnati and Covington. A bridge between Louisville and Jeffersonville was planned and commenced some twenty-five years ago. Its importance is a thousand-fold more obvious now than then. Thanks to the energy of JAMES GUTHRIE, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, a new bridge across the Cumberland at Nashville will be ready for use by the 15th. PONTIAC.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Confederate Vessels Forbidden to Enter Turkish Waters.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

The following is an extract from a dispatch from Mr. MORRIS, dated Legation of the United States of America, Constantinople, May 6, 1862:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 20, bearing date April 1, 1862, and to transmit to the Department a copy of the Vizerial of the Sublime Porte, interdicting the entrance into its ports and waters of privateers or other vessels acting against the shipping of the United States of America. This order is even more stringent than stated by me in a previous dispatch. It is, in fact, an absolute and unconditional prohibition of the entrance of privateers in any class of vessels into the ports and waters of the Ottoman dominions, fitted out for the purpose of preying on the commerce of the United States of America. The naval vessels of the United States are not subjected to any restrictions whatever. This proceeding is confirmatory of the liberal and friendly spirit to which I have heretofore had occasion to refer, and characterising the relations of the Ottoman Government with the United States of America.

I have the honor to inclose the decrees touching the prohibition of the importation of gunpowder, &c.

* * * * *

With great respect, your obedient servant,

E. JOY MORRIS.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Official copy of a Vizerial Order, addressed to all the public functionaries of the Sublime Porte on the seacoast of the Ottoman Empire, dated the 24th Chevral, 1278, (April 23, 1862.)

EXCELLENCY: According to the principles of international rights, established in the late treaty at the Conference held in Paris, *the use of ships of war, and other vessels as privateers, (korsau,) was entirely* abolished by all the Great Powers therein represented. The Legation of the United States of America has now requested that, conformably with the preceding, instructions be given by the Sublime Porte to its functionaries on the seacoast of the Empire for the purpose of maintaining the principle adopted as aforestated. As it has, therefore, been here deemed necessary, in view of said principle, that effectual measures should be taken to prevent vessels of the United States of America from being exposed to injury, in any of the ports and waters of the Ottoman dominions, by privateers such as those alluded to, your Excellency will, in case any privateers or armed vessels, preying on the commerce of the United States, attempt to enter them, with or without prize, adopt such means as will prevent them from carrying the design into execution.

[Translation.]

SUBLIME PORTE, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Feb. 28, 1862—No. 3,624.

Hon. E. Joy Morris, Minister Resident United States of America:

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that by a decree of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, the importation of powder, cannon, all kinds of military arms and munitions of war, has just received a general prohibition in all ports of the Ottoman Empire, conformably with the stipulations of the treaty of commerce, concluded the 25th of February, between the Sublime Porte and the Government of the United States of America. This prohibition will be put in force from the 13th of March of the present year. Special regulations will soon be published on this subject, detailing the articles which the Sublime Porte may allow as an exception, or provisionally, to be imported; as also the obligations to which they will be subjected in their disembarkation in a port of the Empire, according to the terms of the treaty. I beg you, Sir, therefore, to be so good as to give such orders as may be deemed necessary to those who should be acquainted with this measure, as the masters of vessels, merchants, coasters, and other citizens of your Government, may be informed of the preceding and called upon to submit to the measures adopted on this point.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept assurances of my perfect consideration. (Signed) AALI.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Morris.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.

E. Joy Morris, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Constantinople:

SIR: Your dispatch of May 6, No. 19, has been received. The President receives with profound satisfaction the decree of His Majesty, the Sultan, which interdicts the entrance of pirates engaged in depredating upon the commerce of our country into the ports of the Turkish Empire. This proceeding is the more honorable to that Prince, and it will be the more gratifying to the United States, because it is an unreserved acceptance and application of the principles of international law which this Government has maintained from the beginning of the civil war in which we have so unnecessarily and unfortunately been involved during the past year. Nor is the proceeding any the less entitled to our grateful acknowledgments, because the practical operations of the insurgents, such as they have been, have already been brought to an end. It will, on the contrary, be to the honor of the Sultan of Turkey that he took the lead in conceding to the United States rights which, it is now expected, will soon be conceded by all the other maritime Powers. You cannot express these sentiments too strongly in your communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Care will be taken to give due publicity to the decree, and also to the Imperial order prohibiting for the present the importation of gunpowder into the Turkish dominions.

I am specially charged by the President to renew the assurance of his satisfaction with the manner in which you have performed thus far the duties of your mission.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Precautions Against Petroleum Explosion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The trade in petroleum and other similar oils, in the crude and refined state, is well known to be of immense importance to this City. At the same time, the danger of fire, where stored in large quantities, from this oil, is very great. Hitherto, it has always been kept in wooden barrels. But the oil is of so *very penetrating a nature, that the wood not only absorbs it, but it actually soaks through the wood*, as an inspection of any barrel will show. It then evaporates, and the surrounding air gradually becomes charged with the vapor or gas thus caused. In large, well-ventilated storage places, this may not prove dangerous, but it will do so in close, confined situations, till the air becomes surcharged with the gas, and a slight cause may produce a fearful loss of life—as lately, in Williamsburgh. Could not our ingenious mechanics manufacture iron barrels, to replace the wooden ones? Iron does not absorb oil, it cannot (provided they are perfectly tight,) penetrate or evaporate through the metal. Certainly these barrels will be much more expensive than wooden ones, but what is the extra expense to the safety against such deplorable losses. This is a subject which not only dealers, but chiefly shippers, and both the inland and marine insurance companies ought seriously to take into consideration. Your ably conducted paper is the best medium for such a hint. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, Sunday, June 1, 1862. P.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Satterthwaite's Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. T. E. SATTERTHWAITE, President of the New-York Insurance Company and of the Board of Underwriters, will take place from St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The remains are to be deposited in Trinity Church, New-York, at 4½ o'clock, and those unable to attend on the Island will have an opportunity of being present at the concluding services there.

The Board of Underwriters, as well as the Trustees of the New-York Insurance Company, held meetings yesterday at noon, and passed resolutions expressive of their regret at the loss they and the community had sustained, and to attend the funeral.

We have received the following:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1862.

At a special meeting of the Board held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us by death THEOPHILUS E. SATTERTHWAITE, late President of this Board, and of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company;

By this dispensation the social and official intercourse of many years is brought to a close, and we who remain, with feelings of sorrow and regret for our loss, turn to the remembrance of those estimable qualities which distinguished the deceased, and rendered him a useful associate and a beloved and valued friend.

Mr. SATTERTHWAITE entered the office of the New-York Insurance Company as a clerk, in the year 1827, and having subsequently occupied the positions of secretary and vice-president of that Company, was finally elected president in 1851. On the death of Mr. A. B. NEILSON, he was chosen president of the Board of Underwriters in 1860.

In his official capacities Mr. SATTERTHWAITE manifested a kindness of heart which attached to him a large circle of friends, and his sound judgment, ripened by experience, gave weight to his opinions, and eminently qualified him for the positions he occupied; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of THEOPHILUS E. SATTERTHWAITE, we have to mourn the loss of a valuable presiding officer, whose clear intellect and long experience as an underwriter commanded our esteem; and whose kindness of heart and quiet and gentlemanly deportment, gained our affectionate regard.

Resolved, That the members of this Board attend the funeral of our late President at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the daily papers.

Extracted from the minutes.

G. L. STAGG, Clerk of the Board.

The shipping in our port will wear their flags at half mast during the day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE AMONG THE BULLS AND BEARS OF WALL-STREET.—It will be remembered that several days ago, the TIMES gave an account of the arrests made by the Police of several street brokers, who were charged with having illegally blockaded the street in the neighborhood of Exchange-place and William-street. The arrests were made at that time upon the complaint of three or four brokers, who have offices in the vicinity. They alleged that it was the daily habit of large numbers of men, who claim to be street brokers, to gather in crowds, upon the side-walk, and in front of their offices, thereby obstructing the way, and preventing customers from entering their places of business. When complaint was made to Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Police, he immediately determined to put a stop to the nuisance, and for this purpose he directed that a patrolman should be stationed at that place during business hours, with instructions to arrest all parties who were found obstructing the sidewalk, or in any way interfering with the rights of those engaged in a legitimate business. Pursuant to these directions the officer upon that post, yesterday, arrested Mr. THOS. DENNY, a very respectable and inoffensive gentleman, and a member of the Stock Exchange. The policeman showed very little regard for Mr. DENNY's position or feelings; but on the contrary, dragged him through the crowded streets to the Tombs, in a very rude way. When the magistrate had heard the complaint, and Mr. DENNY's reply thereto, he instantly released the accused party, and reproved the officer for the ungentlemanly course that he had pursued.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERTS—OPENING OF THE SEASON.—The *al fresco* musical entertainments, which made delightful so many afternoons at Central Park last Summer, promise to be more popular than ever this year. The first concert of the season was given yesterday, commencing at 4 o'clock and lasting until nearly 6. The weather was propitious, the heat of the sun being pleasantly tempered by a breeze that tasted marvelously fresh, and swept over the Park's wide expanse of bluff and verdant undulations. A great crowd of people gathered to enjoy the occasion—people of the masculine *flaneur* kind sprinkled pretty freely among bevies of the most beautiful and brilliant of the softer persuasion. The carriage folk were out, too, in tremendous force, blocking up the road, when the band struck up, for the space of a quarter of a mile. Unfortunately, about 5 o'clock, the sky clouded over, and gusts, portending rain, began to blow. Considerable of a scamper ensued, bringing the affair to a less successful conclusion than was expected. It was a success, though, of the most decided and encouraging description. As usual, the Park Police were ubiquitous but unassuming, energetic but always courteous. These concerts will be repeated every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon through the Summer.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MARINERS.—An effort set afoot to consider the advisability of forming an additional Society in aid of seamen, has been inaugurated by several leading citizens, among whom we note the names of

Daniel Drew,	A. V. Stout,
Wm. Hoyt,	C. R. Disosway,
Isaac J. Oliver,	H. J. Baker,
W. R. Martin,	Jonathan Purdy,
H. E. Hicks,	John Turner,
W. H. Dikeman,	John Ludlow,
E. L. Fancher,	Jonathan Myers,
John Oliver,	Daniel L. Ross,
E. & R. Mead, Jr., & Co.,	John Piersol,
Wm. B. Skidmore,	G. P. Disosway,
Wesley Smith,	J. G. S. Crawford,
Wm. Simpson,	C. C. Leigh,
Ira Perego,	John McKellop,
John Castrel,	Philo Leofield.
H. M. Forester,	

A call for a meeting in furtherance of the plan, to be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue, on Monday evening, at 7½ P. M.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—During the six weeks ending June 1, this Association, located at No. 194 Broadway, has furnished relief to 1,172 soldiers, as follows: Maine, 191; New-Hampshire, 55; Vermont, 149; Massachusetts, 417; Rhode Island, 32; Connecticut, 56; New-York, 63; New-Jersey, 10; Pennsylvania, 39; Michigan, 65; Wisconsin, 41; Ohio, 13; other States, 40. Besides this, they have furnished clothing and assistance to 257 returned prisoners, and refreshments, clothing and transportation, &c., to 1,256 other soldiers passing through the city.

LAST DAY OF THE BABY SHOW.—There was a great rush at BARNUM's on Saturday, and each dramatic performance was enthusiastically witnessed by thousands. In consequence of the unexpected rush during the last two days of the show, Mr. BARNUM has determined to present the premium children to the gaze of an admiring people during the coming week. Therefore we may expect a second influx of country cousins, and a general upsetting of all domestic arrangements for six days more.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Recorder HOFFMAN yesterday passed sentence upon the following persons previously convicted: JAMES CUMMINGS, for attempt at burglary in the third degree, Penitentiary three months; JANE ANDERSON, for petit larceny, Penitentiary three months; DELIA REDMOND, for forgery in the fourth degree, Penitentiary one year; JACOB A. HARSON *alias* ADOLPHUS O. W. GRAHAM, the pretended naval officer, whose exploits and arrest were reported in the TIMES a week ago, pleaded guilty to bigamy, and was remanded for sentence.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer BANTA, of the Fifth Precinct, discovered that burglars were at work trying to *effect an entrance to the office of Messrs. WM. GRIFFITHS & Co., of the Eagle Mills, Nos. 270 and 271* West-street. The shutters had been pried off and several panes of glass broken by the burglars, when the officer approached and the burglars fled, leaving behind them all their tools and other property of value. No arrests have been made.

A CASE OF GRAND LARCENY.—A colored man, named PETER JOHNSON, was arrested yesterday by Officer GILLETTE, of the Third Precinct, upon the charge of having stolen $97 in pennies, from the store of J. J. BURGER, No. 167 West-street. The prisoner obtained access to the building by way of the scuttle. When found he was secreted behind some barrels on the fourth floor, with the bag of pennies in his possession. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused for trial.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—EDWARD SHELLY was accidentally drowned on Friday evening, at the foot of Vestry-street, while in the act of rescuing his dog from the dock into which it had fallen. The Police of the Fifth Precinct took SHELLY's body from the water, and conveyed it to his late residence, No. 262 Washington-st., where Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday morning. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and has left a wife and several children.

THE LATE COL. RIKER.—The funeral services of the late Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER will be held in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, at 3 P. M. on Monday. On the following day (Tuesday) the remains will lie in state at the City Hall, from 10 to 2 o'clock, when they will be conveyed under escort to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—W. F. COUPER, to the Third Precinct; J. Fitzpatrick, to the Ninth; S. W. Maguire, to the Fourteenth; Andrew Blakely, to the Fifteenth; and Wm. H. Green and J. D. La Rue, to the Eighteenth. *Resignation*—Patrick McGuin.

APPOINTMENT OF A HOSPITAL SURGEON.—Dr. JAMES L. LITTLE, the well-known and accommodating gentleman who for a long time past has occupied the position of House Surgeon in the New-York Hospital, was yesterday appointed principal Surgeon at the Park Barracks.

HOMELESS AND HELPLESS SOLDIERS.—An adjourned meeting will be held in the large hall of Cooper Institute, on Monday, June 9, at 7½ o'clock, to consider a plan by which those who have become destitute by war, may have homes and protection. The public are invited. Admission free.

FLOATING HOSPITAL FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The sailing-ship *St. Mary* is fitting out at this port, and will be sent to Virginia early next week, to be used as a floating hospital for the Sanitary Commission. She will accommodate from two hundred to three hundred wounded soldiers.

MISTAKEN IDENTIFICATION.—The body of the man found drowned at the foot of Houston-street, E. R., on Monday last, is not that of Mr. MICHAEL LEWIS, neither was it identified as such at the Coroner's inquest.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to June 6, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 30	152	169	321
Admitted to June 6	30	27	57
Discharged, cured or relieved	23	40	63
Died	2	5	7
Remaining at date	157	151	308

Males, 272; females 36.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PETROLEUM OIL ORDINANCE.—The Common Council, it will be remembered, at the meeting held on Monday evening last, adopted a stringent ordinance, almost prohibiting the traffic or distillation of Petroleum Oil within the city limits. At the same time the subject matter of the ordinance was referred to the Joint Fire Department Committee to investigate the nature of this kind of oil, and recommend such changes in the ordinance as they might deem best for the interest of all parties. A meeting of the Committee was called for Friday evening, at the City Hall; but, notwithstanding the large amount of capital invested in the business in this city and a direct invitation for all interested in the business to appear before the Committee at that time, when their side of the case would be heard, only one member of the Committee, Alderman BRINKMAN, made his appearance during the whole evening. At 9 o'clock the gentlemen interested in the oil trade, who had met at the Committee room by invitation, as above stated, resolved, so long as they had got together, to do something toward giving a fair expression of their grievances. A meeting was therefore organized by electing Mr. J. G. WILLIAMS Chairman, and Mr. J. WALES Secretary. After some desultory conversation as to the importance of united action in an effort to secure a remodeling of the ordinance, so that the right of all might be conserved, Mr. PAGE moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft petitions, obtain signatures, and present the case of the oil-dealers in a succinct manner to the Common Council Committee on the first opportunity offered. This motion was adopted, and the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen on the Committee: Messrs. Richardson, Wales, Stearns, Irvine and Ketchum. The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon next, at No. 24 Pine-street, New-York, at which time it is expected there will be a large attendance of oil-dealers. The dealers in petroleum say that it will be impossible for them to comply with the ordinance as it now stands, and that the authorities have acted upon erroneous information as to the character of petroleum. This they propose to show if the Committee will afford them an opportunity.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday, there were 70 deaths in the Western District of the city—(no returns were received from the Eastern District.) Males, 37; females, 33. Diseases: Delirium tremens, diphtheria, intemperance, inflammation of throat, erysipelas, apoplexy, diarrhoea, burns, typhoid fever, uterine hemorrhage, tumor, marasmus, internal hemorrhage, hydrocephalus, defective nutrition, croup, hernia—one each; old age, disease of the liver, cholera infantum, scarlet fever—two each; dropsy, casualty and bronchitis—three each; disease of the heart, convulsions—four each; inflammation of the lungs, 5; congestion of the lungs, 6; congestion of the brain, 7; consumption, 10; still-born, 3. Thirty-four of those who died were five years of age and under.

THE NORTH SECOND-STREET FIRE.—The jury called to investigate the circumstances attending the death of CHARLES DOHERTY, killed during the recent destruction of petroleum, at the foot of North Second-street, have rendered the following verdict: "CHARLES DOHERTY came to his death by the explosion of petroleum or rock oil, which was ignited from some unknown cause; that the nature of petroleum is such as to render its storage in the city very dangerous; and we highly commend the action of the Common Council, on last Monday night, in passing an ordinance against it."

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water yesterday, at the foot of Joralemon-street. The deceased was apparently about 5 feet 8 inches high, 35 years old, and had on when found drab pants, check shirt, and gray cloth vest. He had no coat on. The body can be seen at the dead-house.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—A girl named MARGARET FLAHERTY, residing at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street, was seriously, if not fatally burned, Friday night, while carelessly filling a lighted lamp with burning fluid.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A young man named JOHN WILSON was detected, at an early hour on Saturday morning, coming out of the seed-store of WM. ROWE, No. 11 Exchange-place, Jersey City, which he had burglariously entered, and robbed of a few articles. He was arrested by Officer BENNETT, and committed by Recorder MARTINDALE to the County Jail for trial. Previous to being conveyed to jail, his likeness was taken for the Rogues' Gallery, about being established by the Jersey City Police.

OFFICIALS ON AN EXCURSION.—By invitation of EDWIN A. STEVENS, Esq., of Hoboken, the members of the Common Council of that city and Jersey City, and other officials, made an excursion down the Bay on board the yacht *Maria*, on Saturday, to view the fortifications of the harbor. The object of the excursion was to prove the necessity for Stevens' Battery as a means of defence.

DETECTIVE POLICE.—An ordinance is now before the Common Council of Jersey City, providing for the appointment of three policemen for detective service. The increasing number of robberies committed at the ferries and railroad depôts, renders such action necessary.

LAW REPORTS.

NOTES OF PRIZE DECISIONS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

BLOCKADE—VESSEL IN DISTRESS.

The United States vs. The Schooner Major Barbour and her Cargo.—The libel in this case alleges that the schooner was taken on Jan. 26, 1862, by the steamer *De Soto*, at the mouth of the Grand Caillou Bayou on the coast of Louisiana. No one intervened in the suit for the vessel, but an answer was put in by the firm of Proass & Oliveros, claiming to be residents *of Havana, and subjects of Spain, and to own a portion of the cargo.*

No bill of sale or registry or other original document showing the true ownership of the vessel was produced from the vessel. The only papers relating to it found on board were a certificate of the British Consul at New-Orleans, dated June 6, 1861, stating that she was built in New-Jersey, was registered in New-Orleans Sept. 20, 1856, and that John Brunaso, of New-Orleans, owned her. This certificate was indorsed by the British Consul at Havana on June 26, 1861, and its effect continued till Dec. 6, 1861, and again continued till March 6, 1862, by another indorsement, there dated Jan. 17, 1862, which stated that "the vessel must proceed to a British port to be registered."

The only other documentary evidence found on board the vessel, respecting her nationality or ownership, consists in two shipping articles. The first one was a printed form, executed in New-Orleans, Dec. 2, 1861, by the master, two mates, five seamen, cook and steward, for "a voyage from New-Orleans to Havana, and any other port or ports where freight or a cargo may offer, at the discretion of the master, and thence to a final port of discharge in port of the British Colonies, for a term not to exceed six calendar months."

The other articles were in manuscript, and substantially of the same tenor, signed by the same number of men, but with a change of four names. It was executed at Havana, Jan. 17, 1862, and was for a voyage from that port "to Matamoras, and from thence to a port of discharge in the West Indies."

The master, mate, a seaman and two passengers were examined as witnesses. The master and the seaman have resided in New-Orleans twelve or thirteen years, and are British subjects. The mate was a native of New-York, but has no particular residence. The two passengers are Spaniards; one had resided eleven years in New-Orleans, and the other lives in Havana. This latter claimed part of the cargo for his firm. None of the other witnesses had any interest in it. The cargo was coffee, salt, cases of merchandise, boxes of powder, and other packages, whose contents the master did not know. It was obtained by a Spanish house in Havana, who were agents of the vessel. He thought the owners of it resided in Matamoras. The vessel sailed under the British flag, and touched at no other port after she left Havana before her capture. The master knew New-Orleans was blockaded, but says he did not know that Grand Caillou, where he was trying to put in, was so, and he said he was going in there because his vessel was leaky in consequence of a heavy gale. He said also that the course of the vessel, at all times when the weather would permit, was directed for Matamoras. The mate testified it was not so, and the place where she was taken was some 300 miles from Matamoras, and far north of the line to that port from Havana.

The log did not contain the place of the vessel's departure or destination. It mentioned the gale, and that the vessel made some water, but said nothing of her touching ground or becoming leaky. The passengers testified to their being ignorant of nautical matters, and to alarm in the gale and anxiety that the master should put back or make a harbor.

Held by the Court.—That the entering of a blockaded port from necessity, if done fairly and in good faith, will be excused; but such allegations are regarded with distrust, and satisfactory evidence is required of the reality and urgency of the necessity. (*The Arthur*, Edwards, R., 402; the *Fortuna*, 5 Rob. 81; the *Christianberg*, 6 Rob. 376.)

That in this case the evidence shows that the attempt to enter the blockaded port was not compelled by any suffering, or peril of the vessel or cargo. It was made in calm weather, two days after the cessation of any dangerous wind. There is no evidence that the vessel had sustained any positive injury in the gale, and that she had done so seems not to have been known or noticed by the mate and seaman or any one else having management of the vessel. The alarms of the two passengers rested upon no facts, and were founded on their ignorance and timidity alone.

That no reason is intimated in the proof for the vessel's navigating several hundreds of miles contiguous to the low and dangerous shores of Louisiana to reach the port of Matamoras, lying south of that State, and directly in front of Havana, her port of departure.

That looking at the prominent facts in proof, viz: that the vessel was owned by a New-Orleans merchant and commanded by an enemy master; had been since the war engaged in other voyages from and to that port, evading the blockade in leaving and entering the port under the same master and owner, and in this instance was attempting to bring into it a cargo chiefly, if not wholly, the produce of the outward cargo, and adapted to the most urgent necessities of the enemy, and that the vessel, from the purpose manifested in the preparation and conduct of the voyage, was prepared to run the blockade at that place, and had full knowledge of its existence and efficiency; and that no satisfactory evidence is produced that a necessity existed for the vessel to make port to obtain repairs or relief, being in distress, the Court is satisfied (1) that the vessel, and all her cargo claimed by these claimants, is enemy property, and (2) that she and her entire cargo were guilty of knowingly attempting to violate the blockade. Judgment of condemnation and forfeiture accordingly.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for the claimant, Mr. Anthon.

PRACTICE—EVIDENCE FROM THE PRIZE NOT FURNISHED.

The United States vs. The Schooner [illegible] and Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Huntsville* in Atchafalaya Bay, on Sept. 30, 1861. The vessel was adjudged unfit to send to a Northern port for adjudication, and was accordingly destroyed, and her cargo transmitted to this port and libeled. No one appeared in the suit. None of the crew of the prize were produced for examination in preparatory of this port. They were landed on the coast, at their request, by the captors. On motion of the United States Attorney, an order was granted by the Court to take the examination of witnesses present at the capture, and who were produced from the capturing vessel.

Held by the Court.—That the Court has judicial cognizance of the capture, without at the time having the prize within its territorial jurisdiction, or to be brought there during the pendency of the suit.

That the not having testimony directly from documents or witnesses found on board at the time of capture is a departure from a rule of practice which the prize courts always expect will be honestly adhered to, unless satisfactory reasons are shown for its non-observance. (*The Anna*, 5 Rob. 367.) The Court would be governed in such cases by the palpable merits of the case, and not sacrifice clear rights to formalities of practice.

That the vessel was apprehended in the effort to evade a blockade, which the Master admitted to the witness he knew existed and which he had before violated; the papers found on the vessel showed her and her cargo to belong to an enemy port, and the Master was seen to tear up and throw overboard papers as the capturing vessel approached.

Vessel and cargo condemned as enemy property, and also for violation of the blockade.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

Private Letters of Leading Traitors.

The letters subjoined, written respectively by Ex-President JOHN TYLER, and Ex-Senator JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, were found among the papers left in the Norfolk Post-office when it was taken possession of by the Federal authorities. They are very interesting, as proving the deliberate character of the preparations on the part of the Secessionists to overturn the Government. They are both addressed to JOHN K. COOK, late Postmaster of Norfolk.

FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

SHERWOOD FOREST, NEW-KENT COUNTY, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I would have no objection to visit Portsmouth and address your citizens on the political subjects involved in the canvass, the more especially as Gen. MILLSON has thought proper to attack the "Python" articles in *De Bow's Review*, one of which I now send you, and which SEWARD's last speech, made a few days ago, *thoroughly substantiates*. Wretch! *We have saved the Union after its and his domestic political associates had, through cowardice, surrendered it to anarchy and Abolitionism.* BRECKINRIDGE will be elected by the House of Representatives. He will carry two States to one over both BELL and DOUGLAS. BELL has but a bare chance for three States only, and DOUGLAS no longer has the hope of one electoral vote in the country.

You know, my dear Sir, that my purse is low, for although those with whom I have identification once before saved the party, and have twice saved the country, yet no favor has ever yet been shown me or mine by the party, and I never inherited an estate, therefore I should have to stay with some friend while in Portsmouth. Eight months ago I gave up the wine cup forever, to devote myself to my country until the end cometh.

There should be an invitation, of course. Yours, as ever, JOHN TYLER, Sr.

JOHN K. COOK, Esq., Portsmouth.

P. S.—I have consented to act as the Breckinridge Elector for this county, by regular election, and on Saturday last, in a debate of six hours, knocked over *four* competitors at one and the same time.

FROM EX-SENATOR MASON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 15th inst. I am not able to answer the question you put as to Gen. SCOTT's policy in regard to sending troops to the South, nor do I know whether the order sending the *Star of the West* with reinforcements for Fort Sumter, originated with him or otherwise. I have a resolution pending in the Senate, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate all plans for reinforcing the Southern forts, or orders for sending troops to Southern States, and in this state of things cannot make personal inquiry at the Department. I think it right to add that I learn here, from sources I rely on, that SCOTT is against any attempt to coerce the States. His *views*, as he calls them, are printed in the *National Intelligencer* of this morning.

As you are kind enough to invite my suggestions as to a resolution of the Legislature, asking a return of the sword voted him by Virginia, I think it would be a *wrong move*. To ask that a present be returned to the party giving it, because subsequent events may show that it had been unworthily bestowed, is, at best, but one mode of censure, and I fear the public judgment would say, recoiled on the censurer. However (if it turn out so) Gen. SCOTT's conduct in the present state of affairs may be worthy of censure by our State, I would not have it expressed in the way suggested.

Very respectfully, yours, J. M. MASON.

J. K. COOK, Esq.

This letter contains the Senatorial frank of MASON.

A MEMENTO OF THE SECESSION OF LOUISIANA.—Hon. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, of this city, received yesterday, from Major-Gen. BUTLER, a facsimile of the Ordinance of Secession adopted by the Convention which voted the State of Louisiana out of the Union. *The document is sketched in ink on drawing paper, and is dedicated to HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Esq.* As a specimen of chirography, the work is highly creditable to the artist, who, if we may judge from the spelling, had not received the advantages of even a common school education. The memento is embellished in the most elaborate manner, with pelicans and lone star flags, and as if to idealize the grand result which each day's events now betoken, the words "United States of America" are supported by a stack of arms on one side and the implements of agriculture on the other—the one to defend the Union, the other to feed her armies. The ordinance is signed by A. MOUTON, as President, J. THOS. WHEAT, Secretary, and one hundred and eleven members of the Convention.

In a letter accompanying the document, Gen. BUTLER says it was "taken from the Governor's office. It will do to show our citizens how foolishly men can act." He requests the recipient to present it to the Mechanics' Association of Lowell, with which Judge RICHARDSON will undoubtedly comply.—*Boston Journal, June 3.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world. If used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters to noon of yesterday represent that everything was then quiet.

A dispatch from Gen. HALLECK to the War Department gives a report, brought to Corinth by deserters from the rebel army, that Forts Pillow and Randolph were evacuated on the 31st ult.—Saturday—and that our Upper Mississippi flotilla reached Memphis the next day, and found the town nearly abandoned and many buildings destroyed. The deserters are undoubtedly wrong in placing the evacuation of the Forts at so early a date. Our dispatches of yesterday indicate that it did not take place until the 4th or 5th inst., and that our fleet could not have started for Memphis before the latter date, though it was expected to reach there on the 6th—day before yesterday. We shall probably soon receive full particulars of the occupation. P. S.—Dispatches from Cairo and New-Madrid, received just as we are going to press, announce that Memphis is in undisputed possession of our forces, it having surrendered to the flotilla without resistance. A steamer has arrived at New-Madrid direct from Memphis, and reports all quiet.

Another triumph is recorded this morning for the army of Gen. MITCHEL. An expedition under Gen. NEGLEY has followed up a considerable body of the enemy under Gen. ADAMS, and driven them to bay at Chattanooga, where the rebels were utterly defeated and routed, with the loss of their baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies. Still more important events are expected from Gen. NEGLEY'S expedition.

We copy from the Mobile *News* a strict order from BEAUREGARD, forbidding the presence of correspondents within twenty-five miles of his lines, and also prohibiting officers and soldiers writing about the army in their correspondence.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has this paragraph: "We notice that some of the Washington dispatches ask why Gen. FREMONT did not take a more direct road across from Franklin and throw himself in JACKSON'S rear, and completely cut off his retreat. It is very easy to ask such a question. The glib people who propose it do not know, perhaps, that for four days previous to his march, Gen. FREMONT'S troops had had scarcely a bite of bread; that they were subsisting on fresh meat, without even salt. To have moved further south on a line that would have taken him directly across to Harrisonburgh, would simply have been to lead his troops out in the wilderness to starve to death. As it was, he could, with the greatest difficulty, subsist his troops at Franklin, and was compelled to come round by Petersburgh and meet his supplies. JACKSON being a General, and not a letter writer for the New-York newspapers, knew this before he commenced his pursuit of BANKS."

The gunboat *Bienville* arrived at Philadelphia on Friday night, having in tow three schooners, captured in attempting to run the blockade off Charleston. She left Port Royal on Monday last. The revocation of Gen. HUNTER'S order freeing the slaves in his Department had given satisfaction. It is reported that a brisk engagement had taken place with the rebel batteries at Stono, but the result is not stated. It is alleged, however, that our forces were virtually investing Charleston. Gen. HUNTER had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building intrenchments and fortifications.

A skirmish took place in Southwest Missouri, a few days ago, between 400 guerrillas, under Col. COFFEE, and 150 State Militia, commanded by Col. JOHN M. RICHARDSON, in which the loyalists were defeated, and Col. RICHARDSON mortally wounded, beside sixty of his men taken prisoners. They were released on parole.

The fact that Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY has been put under arrest by Gen. HEINTZELMAN for supposed dereliction of duty has already been stated. In a letter to Gen. HEINTZELMAN on the subject Gen. KEARNEY says: "I am positive that Gen. BIRNEY has never disobeyed orders intentionally, nor by any want of either courage or intelligence. I look upon him as a superior officer. I am positive that, if you would accord him a hearing, or enable him to answer any categorical demands, it would be perfectly satisfactory to you. In a wooded country orders apparently conflict. The fact of his saving COUCH'S Division seems a proof of his effecting what was intended."

A refugee from Arkansas, who has arrived at Cairo, reports that steps are being taken to call a State Convention in Arkansas, with a view to give in their allegiance to the Union.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *North America*, which arrived off Cape Race yesterday, we receive advices from Europe one day later than by the *City of Washington*. The Defence Commission, appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated vessels and fortifications, had unanimously reported that fortifications cannot be dispensed with—that they must continue to form an essential feature in the defences of the country. The House of Commons was engaged in an inquiry into the relations between England and the Nationals and Confederates. Cotton had advanced ¼d. for American varieties, and the market closed buoyant, with sales for the week of 47,000 bales. Breadstuffs had also advanced, but Provisions continued dull. American securities were steady. Consols were quoted at 93¾ for money.

The number of rams now with the Mississippi flotilla is nine, as follows: *Monarch*, (the flag-boat,) *Lancaster No. 3*, *Lioness*, *Fulton*, *Sampson*, *Horner*, *Mingo*, *Switzerland* and *Queen City*, all composing part and portion of the army department of the flotilla, under command of Col. ELLETT.

Paymaster WISE, of the gunboat flotilla, publishes a card in the Western papers, in which he says: "I have paid the whole expense of the flotilla from the first, and including the cost of the gunboats, their equipment, the purchase of several large steamers, pay of officers and men, and the accumulation of a vast amount of material got together in a hurry, and with all the disadvantages of forming a navy in the far West, our whole expenses do not thus far cover three millions of dollars, and we have hardly a debt unpaid. Our expenses are now about $150,000 per month, making $5,000 per day.

The *New Ironsides*, building at Philadelphia, has already received four tiers of plates upon her sides, and some idea can now be had of the impregnability of the vessel. As she now lies in the water, she does not draw over eight feet; the remaining seven of her draught will be made by the use of the remaining iron plates. She will be ready for sea by the 15th of July.

The First Kentucky (rebel) Regiment was disbanded on May 11. Many of its members re-enlisted, but others had had enough of the war and have returned home. The Louisville *Express* says of the former members of the regiment: "TOM TAYLOR, the Colonel, is now on KIRBY SMITH'S Staff, at Knoxville. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, (a son of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, killed at Shiloh,) is on JEFF. DAVIS' Staff; and IRA CROSSLAND, the Major of the regiment, is now the Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment in that service. But few casualties have occurred in the first Kentucky Regiment since it left Louisville, under the command of BLANTON DUNCAN. It was in the fight at Dranesville, and recently went to Yorktown. WM. GILMORE, of this city, had been made an officer in the navy of the Confederate States, and is now on the Mississippi River. JOE DESHA and Capt. HARVEY, were acting in conjunction with JOHN MORGAN. Dr. FORSYTHE, the Surgeon, resigned his position. BLANTON DUNCAN had the contract for printing the Confederate notes."

Judge THOMPSON, Dr. ALFRED HUGHES, and W. P. GOSHORN, prominent secession sympathizers in Wheeling, Virginia, have been dispatched to Camp Chase, Ohio, to reflect upon the error of their ways. It is stated that it is the intention of the Provost-Marshal to turn his attention to the partial suppression of certain apparently irrepressible ladies to whose defiant manifestations his attention has been called. The husband of one lady has already been notified that he will be required to give bonds for the good behavior of his wife, who is said to have become very violent when her husband was asked to take the oath.

Flour was less active on Saturday, but quoted firm. Wheat and Corn were in good request at rising prices. Cotton was inactive, as were also Coffee, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Fruit and Molasses. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Sugars, Whisky, and Provisions. Hops, Tallow and Wool were in fair demand. The freight market was more active. There were 550 vessels of all classes in port.

The Impending Battle in Virginia—Sunday Thoughts on the Battle of Last Sunday.

The eyes of the whole country are now fixed upon our army before Richmond. A battle is imminent there which may take rank with the most stupendous battles ever fought on the globe. Seldom, in the history of the world, have more numerous hosts confronted each other than those which are now on the eve of measuring steel upon the narrow strip of land between the Chickahominy and the James. Never an army went into the field so magnificently appointed as ours; never one supported by such vast supplies of unequaled artillery, and aided by such extraordinary scientific appliances; never was there an army composed of such splendid stuff; never one possessed of a finer mettle; and we would fain hope that the event will show that never was there one led to glory by a greater commander. The issue involved in the contest is the grandest,—the old issue of Freedom which has been "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son" all through the long ages—which our grandsires and their children fought for, and which has been given to us to do battle for once again, and then, as a sacred gift, hand down to our posterity. A fiercer or bloodier foe never entered the lists for mortal combat than that now fronting our army, and ranged under the black banner of Slavery and rebellion. This is his last desperate chance, and he knows it. To fail here is to lose not only his capital but his cause; while for us to succeed now is to secure freedom, peace and unity; not to this generation alone, but it is to make any future triumph of Slavery and disunion forever impossible.

On last Sunday morning, shortly after dawn, the battle which had been begun the previous day, and had closed with nightfall, was again fiercely resumed. The fight raged during the early hours of the day, when the citizens of this peaceful City were at their Sabbath matins,—while the boys and girls went with their elders to the Sunday-school,—as the people wended their way toward the church, and during the hours when the congregations worshipped. It closed before the close of the forenoon services; and during the afternoon and evening our weary troops rested from their fearful work, while many a gallant fellow resigned his soul into the hands of God. Then the wounded were cared for, (tenderly, we hope;) the dead were buried in the soldier's grave; and as the shades of night deepened and closed upon the field of slaughter, and the men talked to their comrades of the deeds of the day, it must have seemed to many of them (as it now seems to us) the most terrible Sunday since that Sunday a year ago, when, on the Plains of Manassas, was fought the first great battle of the present war. The field this time was ours; but oh! what have we lost to win it! The record of that battle has been magnified fearfully during the week. The hundreds that were first reported slain and wounded have grown into thousands; the thousands seem to be increasing with each new day. Each one of these men—of these *thousands* of men—was the centre of a little circle of humanity—the pride and partner of a wife, the protector of helpless children, a sister's shield, the all-in-all of a betrothed, the friend of his friend. Round every one of them circled the joys of life, and before every one of them were the bright hopes of the future. Many of the bereaved in this City—and the mortality lists which we publish in this issue show how greatly New-York has suffered—will read these lines this morning, and in the light of their own bereavements, they will estimate the terribleness of war, and the grievousness and irreparableness of the losses in the battle that raged last Sunday morning. The long catalogues of names in our columns will be bedewed with tears. Many a one will first learn here of their loss. Many a wife will learn that she is a widow; many children that they are fatherless; many glowing hopes will expire from the imprint of these cold types. For such souls the only consolation is in Heaven. But there is at least something of public solace in the thought that it was for the holy cause of their country that these patriots fell; it was for Liberty, which is the elder child of God, that they suffered wounds or laid down their lives.

The atrocity of this rebellion, too, is seen in the light of the battle-field. Why is our country distracted—why are the fair fields of America drenched with fraternal gore—why are thousands of homes made desolate forever? Let the Southern traitors and usurpers—the children of Slavery and of Satan—answer. Let them answer to their followmen—and to God.

Another and a greater day of battle than last Sunday is impending, and seems from our advices to be momentarily imminent. Or was the combat begun this morning? Do the thunders of artillery in Virginia mingle in the upper air with the sound of the church bells of New-York? Let the thought that so perchance it may have been, give solemnity to the devotions and the services of the hour; and let the prayer ascend to Heaven that in the day of battle our army may be victorious; and that from the fiery furnace of war, the divine forms of Liberty, Union and Peace may soon be seen to come forth.

The Wise Men of the East.

The progressive falsification of all their favorite theories and prophecies respecting this great rebellion, is, at last, producing its effect upon European censors, who are not less unwilling than most men, to acknowledge themselves mistaken. Even the London *Times* is mournfully compelled to admit the strength and resolution of the National Government, and to perceive the inadequacy of the means wherewith traitors have sought its destruction. For a long time did that ingenuous journal entertain the conviction that we could never raise an army, but if we unfortunately did so, there was consolation in the certainty that it would never fight, and whether it fought or not, there remained a cheering reflection in the impossibility of its ever being paid. On these little points, the London *Times*, as well as a great many other newspapers and people, has lately changed its opinions with a celerity nearly as ludicrous as the celebrated summersault of the New-York *Herald* in April, 1861.

The chief remaining comfort to such papers and persons appears to lie in comparing the advance of our armies into Southern territory to that of the first NAPOLEON into Russia—the heat being expected to produce the disastrous but desirable results for us, which cold effected for the Emperor. The vast distances to be traversed through a country at once exhausted and hostile, are cited among other things supposed to lend strength to the comparison. Now we fear very much that an inspection of statistics, showing the respective health of Northern and Southern regiments in Mexican campaigns, will upset the parallel as regards the *first* clause of the proposition: though the second acquires great force when we consider how Russia abounded in the winter of 1812 with railways, telegraphs, large navigable streams and iron-clad gunboats.

There are three conspicuous classes of adverse writers in the British Press, considered in relation to our affairs, and they may be briefly described as follows: The first, and most blatant, has been directly biassed by venal means which the agents of the rebels have industriously and adroitly employed; the second, less ignoble, merely follows the traditional policy of the British Government, in considering two feeble nations less difficult to manage than one powerful one, and strives to bring about what is thought most advantageous; while the third errs through sheer, downright ignorance of facts and figures. We believe the latter class to be more numerous than is generally supposed. The majority of writers for the English journals know as much about the United States as they do about China—perhaps, in a topographical sense, rather less. We doubt if one in twenty was aware, three months ago, that it is possible for large gunboats to go from Cincinnati or St. Louis into Alabama, except by way of the Mississippi, or that steamers of medium draught can reach Richmond from the open sea; yet, these are instances of a set of geographical phenomena which really make all the difference possible in solving the problem of reducing the rebellion.

They laugh who win. And so far advanced toward the triumphant termination of our troubles, we can laugh at misrepresentation, whether prompted by ignorance or malice. We can afford to treat with contemptuous indifference even such able and daring calumniators as the London *Times* and *Saturday Review*. Still, it is a misfortune for the sake of humanity, that, in this Nineteenth Century, an engine of such note and power as the English Press, should have been so largely and so persistently prostituted to the cause of systematic untruth. It is a misfortune that the English people should be cheated into a belief that this wanton rebellion is the legitimate and anticipated fruit of Republican institutions, which Kings and Lords could have averted, and wherein the curse of Slavery had no hand. It is, perhaps, a still greater misfortune that the cordial relations which of late years had so greatly been strengthened, and which reached so happy a culmination on the visit of the Prince of Wales, should be vitiated or destroyed. Kindred nations as we are, speaking the same tongue, and coming of the same blood, it is a sorry sight in the interest alike of Christianity and of commerce, to see aversion and distrust usurping the places so lately filled by growing friendship and unaffected good will.

MORE WORK FOR WOMEN—THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The wounded from the battle-field of Fair Oaks, and other Virginia fields, are now arriving here daily. Six hundred came in last evening, and were sent to the different places previously chosen for the purpose in this City. These wounded and sick men will all be taken care of by the Government, aided by the Sanitary Commission, and by the efforts of professional and other benevolent persons in the City. Still there is much that private beneficence and attention can do for them. They need comforts, delicacies, attentions, underclothing, and a thousand other things. Any one who has had sickness in the house, and knows those things that the sick and suffering need, can do daily a little work that will relieve much suffering. Any woman, any lady, with a little leisure, a needle, and a kind heart, can make herself of service. If she has no other time, let her work for the suffering soldiers on Sundays. It is no harm, but rather a positive virtue, to ply the needle or kindle the fire on the holy day for such a purpose. Most of these private benefactions had better reach the soldiers through the Sanitary Commission, which is in need of constant renewals of labor, supplies, and money. It depends upon private contributions for the means of carrying on its great work. The public have well supported it hitherto; but it needs much more at present, when such large numbers of sick and wounded are daily thrown upon its care. Let no woman waste any time while this war lasts. The sex cannot fight, (not in regiments, we mean,) but they can serve their country equally effectively, otherwise.

The benevolent also should have an eye upon the families of those of the soldiers who need aid. Many of them are in want, and no man who has offered his life for his country should ever be allowed to suffer, either in his person or his family, because he has done so.

Puritans and Cavaliers.

A favorite device with the Secessionists and their sympathizers is that which seeks to identify loyal men and rebels, respectively, with the Roundheads and Cavaliers of the time of the STUARTS. The object of insisting upon this analogy is quite obvious, but consideration will show that it must fall far short of logical demonstration. It is highly desirable for the traitors to hold Unionists up to the world as gloomy ascetics who hate innocent pleasure, and try to oppose all who disagree with their fanatical dogmas; and equally so to represent themselves as gay, dashing, high-spirited fellows, overflowing with honor and redolent of chivalrous sensibility. Such are the ideas suggested to most people, now-a-days, by the terms Puritan and Cavalier. Let us see how far the application is appropriate to the cases in point.

The analogy must be presumed to rest upon a fancied resemblance to the alleged prototypes in religious faith, political opinions, and geographical position. The facts in regard to the first, so far as they affect the argument, may be stated as follows: Early in the seventeenth century, two bands or societies of Englishmen came to America, one finding a home in sunny Virginia, the other driven for refuge to the wintry shores of New-England. The latter party were men of pure life, who abandoned their homes of their own accord, to escape religious persecution. They were strict in morals, of unflinching integrity, and they worshipped God in their own way. The Virginian settlers, on the other hand, largely consisted of people lax in opinion, cloudy in reputation, and whose volition was by no means consulted in the matter of their leaving the parent land. Virginia, like New South Wales at a later date, was for some time a penal colony. Its population was chiefly distinguished by a distaste for the ordinary usages respecting *meum* and *tuum*,—a prejudice which is still entertained by some of their descendants, such as FLOY and others,—and by no particular religion. These two Societies are generally and correctly regarded as the basis and origin in this country of that antagonism which exists almost everywhere in the Christian world, and the opposing types of which are found, respectively, in the Church of Rome and extreme Calvinism. But that these original accidents of location have had any broad or general bearing affecting religious views in our day, is out of the question. The proportion of Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., is at least as great in the South as the North. Who believes that there are more Catholics in the Southern than in the Northern army? or that it makes any difference to either side what the prevalent faith of the other may happen to be? Yet every reader of history knows that religious difference was the very heart and soul of the feuds between the Cavaliers and Puritans. We may, therefore, dismiss the question of religious analogy.

As to political opinions, it is a complete inversion of terms and facts to seek to identify Southern rebels with the adherents of the STUARTS. The latter were men who, right or wrong, were bent on preserving the existing order of things; the rebels are men who, right or wrong, are bent on subverting that order. The cardinal principle of the Cavaliers, was an unyielding, self-sacrificing loyalty to their King and country; that of our rebels is an equally determined and reckless treason to their Constitution and Law. The Cavaliers were preëminently conservative; the rebels are essentially radical. So far as their own professions were concerned, the Cavaliers assumed to care nothing for independence, but to fight for loyalty; the rebels declare they care nothing for loyalty, but are fighting for independence.

Finally, as regards geographical position, the Highlanders of the extreme North were notoriously the most faithful Cavaliers of them all, adhering to the fortunes of the exiled family long after the Hanoverian dynasty was firmly established on the British throne; therefore, whatever truth there may be in the general assumption that people of warm climates are generous and hospitable, and those of cold ones sordid and ungenial, the comparison between Cavaliers and rebels must be pronounced as unfortunate in the geographical respect as in all others.

In truth the whole analogy is simply one of those everyday fallacies which obtain spurious credit by repetition. People are not all bigots in Massachusetts because the Pilgrim Fathers landed there, any more than they are all thieves in Virginia because people were formerly transported thither for sheep-stealing; it must, however, be conceded that, so far as brilliant examples go toward showing the vitality of ancestral characteristics, the more Southern State has a distinct and unquestionable advantage.

CHARLESTON.—The operations of our fleet in the vicinity of Charleston are becoming very threatening. There had been a sharp engagement with the rebel batteries, some four miles from the city, at Stono Inlet; and it is given out, in the news from there this morning, that our forces had virtually invested the city. Charleston, we fear, like so many other rebel cities, is to be taken by a flank or rear movement. The local papers there stated, some time ago, that every other means of defence which Southerners had invented having failed to defend the cities of the South, the authorities of South Carolina had resolved to build a prodigious granite wall across the harbor in front of the city. They will find that a poor defence; for if our ships or soldiers cannot climb over the wall, there is no doubt that they will get around it some way. Besides, do they think that our great naval rams cannot batter down walls? Why, that's the very thing that battering-rams were first invented for. And then again, let them remember the walls of Jericho, and how they fell. The Yankees will adopt that dodge over again with the walls of Charleston—if all other means fail.

The public, however, need not get excited about this filthy, burnt up, old South Carolina rebel city at present. It will not be captured for a little while yet. When it is attacked, the Charlestonians will see a fleet of iron-ships, rams, bombketches, floating batteries, seventy-four frigates, gunboats, etc., etc., such as no rebel city has yet seen before it—not to mention the attack in the rear. Whatever may be the case with other rebel cities, there will be no slack game played with Charleston. BEAUREGARD being "played out" in the Southwest, the Charlestonians had better send for *him* again.

Resources of North and South.

The recent flurry occasioned by the bold dash of the rebels upon Gen. BANKS has been the occasion of a movement of troops which displays in a most striking manner the difference between our situation and that of the rebels. After a year of war carried on upon a scale of unprecedented magnitude, in which we had put mightier armies on foot than this continent has ever seen before, the Government had given orders to receive no more volunteers, and thus alone had checked the rush of our people to the camps. But now, at the call of a sudden emergency, on every hand spring up new hosts of armed men, where all was quiet but a few days since, and the roads again begin to shake beneath their tread as they pour forward, showing that the "frozen loins" of the "populous North" have not yet lost their fruitfulness, and that a year of the privations and burdens of war has but whetted their zeal and fired the patriotism of those who are proud to be the sons of the North. And yet we are that people whom taunting Southrons so loudly proclaimed to be an unmilitary people, who thought of nothing but material things, and took more naturally to peddling and to the petty cheats of small traffic than to anything else. They have learned by this time that when "the lawful tap of the drum" resounds through our valleys and over our plains, it summons to the ranks fighting men, of whom any General might be proud, and whom any foe must respect.

How has the year of war left the South which was to spring to arms like one man and show us a host of warriors already used to arms, handling the musket and the sword as naturally as boys handle the ball-club or the fishing-rod, and breathing forth fire and fury to an extent not seen since the days of knight errantry! The year has presented us rather a different spectacle. For its first few months there was no lack of soldiers with them, who showed a fair amount of bravery, although from the first disfigured by deeds of barbarism and cruelty, which bid fair to set the name of "Southern chivalry" along side of "Punic faith." But as the year rolled on, as the burdens of the war grew heavier, as defeat after defeat showed them that the Northern soldiers would fight, instead of running, as theory required that they should do, the zeal of the South for the glories of the tented field cooled. Their newspapers were filled with the most frenzied appeals to retiring soldiers to reënlist, and to those who had remained at home to come out.

But these appeals were in vain, and the rebel leaders were forced to fill up their rapidly thinning ranks by the passage of a conscription act of the most sweeping and relentless character. Nothing was heard any more of volunteering. The soldiers whose time of service had expired, were forced back into the ranks, without the slightest regard to plighted faith. Unwilling men on every hand were dragged from their houses and forced to shoulder the musket, and the rebel lines were filled with victims of a more cruel oppression than this Continent has seen since CORTEZ conquered Mexico. Such conscription carried out over the Northern States would put into the field an army of more than a million of men. Nor would we need such a conscription to raise that number. Let the Government announce that it needs a million men to defend the Stars and Stripes, and the willing hearts of the people will send them forth without compulsion.

Thus we who stand by the old flag, and the principles which it represents, can look proudly upon the different spectacle which the two regions presents; and we may be proud, too, of this difference in the armies, that whereas desertions from our army are most rare, so that it is a noticeable thing if one of our men takes service under the rebel rag, no day passes without the escape to our lines of those whom only force had brought into hostility against us, and many a prisoner taken by us has refused to be released.

We have but begun to draw upon our stores as yet. The stream of supply yet gushes in full force and bounteousness whenever an opening is made. The rebels draw water from their "broken cisterns," only by laborious and oppressive pumping; and when this present supply is exhausted, whither will they turn for help? Their sources will be dried up, and their strength once broken, will never be recovered.

OUR NAVAL PRIZES.—We are acquiring quite a respectable naval fleet, as well as an eminently respectable mercantile fleet, from our domestic enemies and foreign friends in this war. The last week has been a peculiarly rich one, two British iron steamers were brought into this port during the past week, which had been nabbed in their attempt to pierce our paper blockade; and the sailing ships, schooners, sloops, brigs and barks, from the British West India islands and from rebel ports, have been so numerous that it is hard work to keep track of them. During the last war (1812) the British lost 354 merchant ships, 610 brigs, 520 schooners, and 180 sloops, besides 67 armed vessels carrying 878 guns; and we took vessels enough from them to form an entire navy of large size, and guns enough to supply them all. We are comparatively deficient in our captures of guns so far in this war; but should it last another year, we would certainly obtain as many ships from the English now that they are friends, as we formerly took from them when they were foes.

Social Revolution the Work of Centuries.

No Government of modern times excites more of the admiration of historians and philanthropists than that of Great Britain. In it is recognized the most intelligible and unchangeable of constitutions, uniform and liberal laws, a strong, permanent Executive, and yet the freest and most prosperous of subjects. No nation is more steady in its power, more progressive in its policy, or more bright in the glory of contributing its vast energies and influences to the elevation and well-being of the human race. And yet the English people were once infected with the vice of *slaveholding*—and, what will be considered perhaps most astounding to our Utopian friends of the Abolition school, *Slavery was never abolished in England*, neither by military proclamation, by legislative enactment, nor by Executive edict.

In MACAULEY'S *History of England*, B. 1, p. 20, we find this record:

"It is remarkable that the two greatest and most salutary social revolutions which have taken place in England—that revolution which, in the thirteenth century, put an end to the tyranny of nation over nation, (the Norman over the Saxon,) and that revolution which, a few generations later, put an end to the property of man in man—were *silently and imperceptibly effected*. They struck contemporary observers with no surprise, and have received from historians a very scanty measure of attention. They were brought about neither by legislative enactment nor by physical force. Moral causes noiselessly effaced first the distinction between Norman and Saxon, and then the distinction between master and slave. None can venture to fix the precise moment at which either distinction ceased. Some faint traces of the old Norman feeling might perhaps have been found late in the fourteenth century. Some faint traces of the institution of villenage were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts; *nor has that institution ever, to this hour, been abolished by statute*. It would be most unjust not to acknowledge that the chief agent in these two great deliverances was religion."

It is not to be supposed by those ignorant of history, that Slavery, or "property of man in man," recognized and sustained by the English Constitution, and never abolished by English law, was of too mild a type to be classed or compared with the Slavery of to-day. On p. 23 the English historian continues:

"There can be no doubt that when these two great revolutions had been effected, our forefathers were by far the best governed people in Europe. During three hundred years, the social system had been in a constant course of improvement. Under the first PLANTAGENETS there had been barons able to bid defiance to the Sovereign, and peasants degraded to the level of the swine and oxen they tended. The exorbitant power of the baron had been *gradually reduced*; the condition of the peasant had been *gradually elevated*."

And in this "gradual" change the thoughtful historian finds reason for the robust strength of the full-grown and overshadowing tree of English liberty. He says:

"The change, great as it is, which her polity has undergone, during the last six centuries, (!) has been the effect of gradual *development*, not of *demolition and reconstruction*. The present Constitution of our country is, to the Constitution under which she flourished five hundred years ago, what the tree is to the sapling, what the man is to the boy. The alteration has been great, yet there never was a moment at which the chief part of what existed was not old. A polity thus formed must abound in anomalies. But for the evils arising from mere anomalies we have ample compensation. Other societies possess written Constitutions more symmetrical; but no other society has yet succeeded in uniting revolution with prescription, progress with stability, the energy of youth with the majesty of immemorial antiquity."

These words deserve to be pondered by the politicians in our day who are in such a fever of reform that weeks are considered too slow to accomplish what the Ruler of Nations has heretofore taken centuries to perform. They would demolish and reconstruct—not develop. And in the end the society they would produce would be not the gigantic English oak, but the bedeviled dwarf of Chinese horticulture, cicatrized by innumerable wounds, and grown old in the weakness of infancy.

All nature's operations are gradual. The creation had its stages—its separate days of work through the cycle of a week—and then the rest, after all was carefully finished and found good. Geologists tell us that ages have elapsed in the preparation of this earth for the abode of man. And history, before man became too wise to heed its teachings, impressed the truth that the strongest and freest nations are not those fashioned by politicians, but those that have been developed by the gradual working of natural and moral laws through the course of centuries.

MEMPHIS.—Last Sunday the Memphian rebels, in solemn conclave, vowed that they would never voluntarily surrender the city. This Sunday the city is ours, and surrendered, too. Probably they put that word "voluntarily" in, to save themselves in their consistency. They can now say that they surrendered it *involuntarily*. Well, that suits us very nicely. If it suits them equally well, it will be a pleasant thing all around.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, June 6.

In the Convention, to-day, the Committee on Elections reported an ordinance to enable citizens of this State, now in the military service, to vote at the coming August election.

The Special Committee on the Seats of absent Members reported in favor of expelling Messrs. PRICE, Crawford, Hatcher, Wright and Turner, on the ground of active rebellion, and in favor of simply declaring vacant the seats of Messrs. CHENAULT and WATKINS.

It was moved to strike out the name of Mr. WATKINS for the reason that he had renounced the rebellion, and been pardoned by the President, but after discussion the motion was lost, as was also a motion to simply declare the seat of Mr. WATKINS vacant.

The report was adopted.

The petition of 700 citizens of the Fourth Senatorial District was presented, asking for the expulsion of PARISH L. HOBBINS from the Convention, as being unworthy to represent the Union people of that District. No better evidence was needed of his traitorous and contemptible conduct, than that he has aided and abetted the rebellion, and has not dared to show himself in said District since last September.

Mr. HOBBINS asked for the appointment of a Committee to investigate his case, which was agreed to.

The discussion on the ordinance defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers was then renewed; and, after several speeches for and against it, the motion of Mr. ORR, made yesterday, to strike out the clause disfranchising persons who have taken up arms against the Government, or given aid or encouragement to the rebellion, was carried by 41 against 24.

On motion, the ordinance was recommitted to the Committee.

Mr. HOWELL moved to instruct the Committee to report an ordinance on the basis of his minority report, namely, deferring all elections till the next regular gubernatorial election, now that the disfranchising clause was rejected.

There seemed to be a majority in favor of this proposition, but without a vote on the motion the Convention adjourned.

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

Gov. Stanly and the Administration.

The Losses in Casey's Division in the Battle at Fair Oaks.

THE CASE OF GEN. BIRNEY.

Captures by the Blockading Fleet.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

GOV. STANLY AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The summary action of Gov. STANLY has opened anew the discussion of the Slavery question. It is understood that the President and his Cabinet have united in a determination to give no quarter to secession slave-owners, and the new article of war prohibiting the rendition of fugitive slaves by officers of the army will be hereafter strictly enforced. It is stated confidently to-night, in well informed circles, that Gov. STANLY will either resign or be recalled in ten days.

THE LOSS IN CASEY'S DIVISION.

Authentic information puts the number of guns captured by the enemy from CASEY's Division on Saturday at seven, instead of sixteen, as first reported; and of these, four were spiked and one retaken the next morning. Friends of Gen. CASEY, who have just returned from the scene of battle, assert that the official reports will show the conduct of his Division to have been much more creditable than the first accounts indicate. The men of the division generally returned the heavy firing of the enemy for some time, with good effect, and proof of this was found in the large number of his dead discovered lying in rows, as they had fallen in front of the division.

GEN. BIRNEY'S ARREST.

The report of the arrest of Gen. BIRNEY was not credited until semi-officially announced in the papers. The high testimony of Gen. KEARNEY to his gallantry at Williamsburgh, and his well-known character as an efficient officer, make it difficult to believe that he could be slow to engage in the thickest of the fight. It appears, however, that he was ordered by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, at 2 P. M., on Saturday, to advance his brigade to the support of CASEY's Division. At 6 o'clock he had not advanced two miles, and hence was put under arrest. It is urged that his timely arrival would have saved the disaster, but it is expected that some explanation will relieve the case of its present unfortunate aspect.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate consumed yesterday upon the Tax bill, saving a few moments given to an Executive session. Mr. SUMNER's proposition to place a tax of two dollars upon every claim for the service of any person held to labor as a slave—which yesterday was adopted by a vote of 19 to 18—was reconsidered and rejected. On the question there was a sharp passage at arms between Messrs. WADE and COWAN. On the final vote upon the Tax bill, Mr. POWELL alone voted in the negative. The bill will probably be taken up in the House early next week, and most of the Senate amendments agreed to. Now that the Tax bill is disposed of, other measures of importance will receive the early attention of the Senate.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

The friends of a general Bankrupt law are rallying to the support of Senator FOSTER's bill. It is believed to be just, alike to debtor and creditor, and its passage is likely to prove of great service to the country at this time. It will only be opposed by merchants having heavy claims in the South, who hope to secure them at the close of the war. It is not probable, however, that such expectations will ever be realized, and the opinion is freely expressed here that the relief by a general Bankrupt law, of the encumbered Southern tradesmen, will do much to hasten the resumption of the Union.

A MERITORIOUS OFFICER.

Lieut. JAMES FERNEY, of the Marine Corps, who, though a very young man, was, by the resignation of Capt. BUCHANAN and Col. TERRET, left in temporary charge of the Washington Navy-yard, in the dark days of July last, has again signalized his courage. Capt. CRAVENS, in his report to the Navy Department, states that he assigned him two guns at the passage of the Mississippi, and that he fought them most gallantly.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Col. ELLIOTT, whose gallant achievements in the West have been attended with such important results, *was yesterday nominated a Brigadier-General.*

A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

A camp of instruction is to be established in the vicinity of Annapolis at once, and placed under the charge of competent army officers, subject to the superintendence of Gen. WOOL. It is designed to have 50,000 men there.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

In response to the advertisement made four months since by the Navy Department for proposals to construct iron-clad steamers for harbor and ocean service, there have been numerous offers for the former, but only two for the latter, which came within the requirements. The Department requires that the iron-clad steamers for ocean service shall make at least fifteen miles an hour. Some twelve or fifteen proposals have been made for this class of iron-clad steamers altogether, but the two cases referred to are all that will probably be accepted. The Department will continue to receive proposals. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the rush of fishermen from New-England and oystermen from New-York and New-Jersey last Summer to enter the naval service, there is at present a scarcity of men, so much so that the Department is obliged to take negroes in order to work the vessels. The fishermen and oystermen insisted last Summer upon entering the service, if they did so at all, in independent bodies, with the right to use their own fishing and oyster smacks. The Government would not tolerate this practice, but desired that all men should enlist upon an equality subject to the same regulations. The consequence was that the parties referred to did not enter the naval service, but it is understood most of them joined the army, where they are subject to greater hardships, have a less chance for glory, and no share in prize money.

PRIZES CAPTURED.

It appears that about 170 prizes have been taken. In consequence of the delay of the Government officers in New-York and other cities in condemning the prize vessels and cargoes captured, it is impossible to state now the value of the prizes, hence no estimate can be made of the enormous amount of prize money to be distributed among the sailors in the naval service. Some idea, however, may be formed of the total by the single case of the *Circassian*, which arrived at New-York a few days ago. This vessel and cargo is valued at $1,000,000. The sailors who captured her will, when she is condemned, receive about $1,000 each.

It is said there are some fifteen vessels equally valuable, now on the ocean trying to run the blockade. Where these are regarded as sufficient inducements to crowd the decks of our war vessels with experienced seamen, if for no other reason than the patriotic purpose of preventing the [illegible] tained in the [illegible] into the hands of the enemies of the Government. But the pecuniary inducement is [illegible] and first-class English rifles have recently been captured by our navy, together with the vessels containing them, while in the act of attempting to run the blockade. It is said that English speculators in arms have shipped about twenty thousand Enfield rifles to Nassau, where they dispose of them to rebel agents, who reship them with the expectation of running the blockade. This is the way our British cousins have been acting the neutral toward their own blood, in order to prevent the horrors of civil war.

Acting Capt. WILLIAM BUDD, formerly commander of the *Yankee*, and known at one time as the "Terror of the Potomac," recently returned from off Charleston to Philadelphia, with a valuable prize, and has been granted two weeks' leave of absence. He entered the service as a volunteer, and this is his first leave during the rebellion.

Commander MULLANY, of the United States steamer *Bienville*, off Port Royal, reports to the Navy Department, under date of May 26, that he captured three schooners, showing English colors, about twenty-five miles southeast of Charleston Bar. He says, in his report: "When first discovered, two of the vessels were at anchor, with their sails furled, and the third was under sail. *Immediately afterward*, all these vessels made sail, and attempted to escape. The first vessel captured was called the *Providence*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared at that *port for Baltimore, Md.*, and had a cargo of salt and segars." Commander MULLANY believes the register to be spurious as it has no official seal, which coupled with her being entirely out of her course if bound north, and her attempted escape, led him to capture her. The second vessel captured was called the *Rebecca*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared for St. John, N. B., and had a cargo of salt in sacks. Her register is believed to be spurious, for the same reason as that of the *Providence*. The third vessel captured was called the *Lucriolla*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared from that port for St. John, and has an assorted cargo of groceries, &c., such as soap, oil, lard, and matches. Her register, like those of the two others, is doubtless spurious. The crews of all these vessels freely admitted that they were bound to Charleston.

The supercargo of the *Lucriolla* informed Commander MULLANY they came out of Charleston on the night of the 28th of April, and that they had been waiting for two or three days for an opportunity to run in again, when we fell in with her. Acting Master FRANK SMITH made a thorough report of the prizes, which was forwarded by Commander MULLANY, in which it is said the master of the *Providence* stated in the presence of the boat's crew that he had tried for two nights to get into Charleston, but, being unsuccessful, he had determined to make for Baltimore, and further, he knew his register would condemn him. The second, the *Rebecca*, is an American vessel, built at Charleston, S. C., in the year 1850. The third capture is a fine yacht schooner, built in one of the Northern States in 1857, and was named the *News*. She sailed from Nassau at the same time with the former mentioned vessels, under the assumed name of *Lucriolla*. Her supercargo and owner, ANTONIO SALCEDO, of Havana, admitted that they had tried to get into Charleston, and he had urged the Master to either go in, or endeavor to go away, as they would surely be captured.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. ALLEN, of the Stanton Legion, is in town, urging the direct acceptance of his regiment, but Secretary STANTON, as in the case of Ex-Senator SPINOLA, and all other applicants from New-York, has referred him to Gov. MORGAN.

A TRIAL OF SAWYER GUNS.

There was a trial of the Sawyer rifle guns at the Navy-yard this morning, in the presence of Senators STARKE and DOOLITTLE, Congressmen HAIGHT and SMITH, Surveyor ANDREWS, and others. The firing was highly satisfactory. The party visited the *Naugatuck*, undergoing repairs, and were shown the remains of the immense gun exploded at Fort Darling.

THE REBELS AND COL. CORCORAN.

The course of the rebels in the detention of Col. CORCORAN creates much indignation. It cannot be said that our Government has neglected any means to secure his release; and now that the sending to Gen. HUGER of the privateersmen has failed, it is generally believed that it has never been the intention of the Confederates to surrender the gallant Colonel.

SURGEONS FROM PITTSBURGH.

Six surgeons, appointed by the citizens of Pittsburgh, Penn., to visit the wounded from that city in the army of the Potomac, arrived here to-night, and leave for Virginia in the morning.

GENERALS IN THE CITY.

Gen. MCDOWELL and several of his Staff are in the city. Gen. JOHN COOK, of Illinois, is also here, and has been assigned to the command of a Brigade. The Sixty-ninth is in this Brigade.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House had a special meeting this morning, to confer with a delegation of the Delaware Indians, from Kansas, in reference to the abstracted Indian bonds, some half a million of dollars worth of which belonged to their tribe. The delegation will, with the Indian Commissioners, meet the Indian Committee in both houses in joint session, on Monday morning.

THE DANISH MINISTER AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The Danish Minister visited the Navy-yard this afternoon, and was received with the customary salute.

MISSING.

Capt. JAMES B. HALL, United States Navy, cannot be found by the Navy Department.

MUSIC AT THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Marine band performed at the Capitol grounds this evening, for the first time this season. It is remarked that the national airs were not prominently *included in the list of pieces performed.*

The Late Col. Riker.

MEETING AT THE EVERETT HOUSE TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

A meeting of the friends of the late Col. RIKER, of the Anderson Zouaves, who gloriously fell whilst leading his regiment at the battle of Fair Oaks, was held last evening at the Everett House. GEO. W. MORTON, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE as Chairman, and Councilman LENT as Vice-Chairman. Mr. CHARLES L. FROST acted as Secretary. Several officers of the Anderson Zouaves, now on here in charge of their lamented commander's body, were present. After some remarks from Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, Lieut. BRADLEY—who participated in the battle of Fair Oaks, as aid to Col. RIKER—was called upon. Lieut. BRADLEY gave a long and interesting account of the share taken in the engagement by the Anderson Zouaves, with special reference to Col. RIKER's conduct on that occasion. From the Lieutenant's statement, it would seem that the regiment and its Colonel behaved magnificently all through the fight; the coolness of the Colonel, in the most trying situations, being absolutely marvelous. As showing this Lieut. BRADLEY incidentally remarked that the Colonel was not struck whilst waving his sword, as he never drew his sword at all, but was quietly smoking a cigar most of the time. Lieut. BRADLEY declared he never saw a Colonel so beloved by his soldiers as was Col. RIKER. The speaker was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. N. S. HUSTED then read the following resolutions:

Whereas, We have learned that our friend and associate Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER was killed at the battle in front of Richmond; therefore be it

Resolved, That we learn with sorrow and regret of the death of our old friend and associate Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, killed in the battle before Richmond, at the head of his regiment, on the 31st day of May, 1862.

Resolved, That in his courage as an American soldier, in services to his country as an officer, in his proved patriotism upon the field of battle, and in his noble example both to do and to die for his country, we find grateful evidence that our friend was worthy the confidence and respect reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral at 1½ o'clock on the 10th day of June, at the City Library in the City Hall, to pay our last respects to our devoted friend.

After a few words from Mr. E. B. WOOD, of Kings County, the resolutions were unanimously passed.

The funeral arrangements are to be under the special direction of the late Colonel's relatives and personal friends, but members of the Common Council and other civic officials will join in the procession and ceremonies.

Messrs. LENT, W. B. FROST, YATES, HUSTED and PARKS were appointed by the Chairman a Committee of Five to carry out the intentions of the meeting.

The following orders have been promulgated relative to the funeral escort of the gallant Colonel:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
June 7, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 10.—The funerals of the lamented Cols. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER and JAMES MILLER, who fell whilst gloriously leading their gallant regiments in the late battle before Richmond, will take place on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the City Hall, under the direction of the National Committee of Arrangements.

The funeral escort will consist of the Fifth Regiment, Col. [illegible], a battalion of the [illegible] Regiment, under Capt. [illegible], a troop of Horse under Capt. [illegible], and a troop of Lancers under Capt. [illegible], and the Harlem Chasseurs.

The line will be formed in the Park, in front of the City Hall at 2¼, precisely.

Officers of the Division not on duty, with the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, are requested to attend in uniform in the Governor's Room at 2¼ P. M., wearing the usual badge of mourning.

By order of
CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Major-General.
W. E. TOWNSEND, A. D. C.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

American Affairs in the British House of Commons.

An Inquiry into the Relations Between England and the North and South.

Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 5-8 FOR MONEY.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 7.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool May 29 via Londonderry 30th, was boarded off this point at noon to-day, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th.

The *Nova Scotian* also arrived out on the 29th.

The ship *Scourge*, from Soarabaya, bound to Amsterdam, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

The Defence Commission, appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated ships and fortifications, have unanimously concluded that the latter must continue to form an essential feature in the defence of the country.

The *Daily News* defends Gen. BUTLER's course at New-Orleans.

Notice had been given in the British House of Commons of *a motion of inquiry into the relations between England and the Federals and Confederates.*

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is appointed Viceroy of Poland.

Cotton had advanced ¼d. for American, with sales for the week of 47,000 bales, and on Friday of 10,000 bales. The market closed buoyant.

Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Flour and corn each advanced 6d.

Provisions dull.

Consols for Money 93⅝.

American Securities unchanged and steady.

NAVY AND ARMY NEWS.

We are indebted to the Allaire iron works for the following description of the machinery of the new steam-frigate *Lackawanna*, which will be launched in a few days at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. All the work which can be done to her on the stocks, planking, &c., is finished, and she will be reported ready for floating into the stream when the caulkers have got through with her. The *Lackawanna* is a "single banked" frigate, 262 feet long over all, 235 feet long on load line, extreme breadth of beam 38 feet 3 inches, depth of hold 17 feet 10 inches, tonnage 1,600 tons, and proportionate draft of water. She has been constructed under the superintendence of Naval Constructor DELANO, who has built some of our crack vessels. The masts, of which she will have three, are preparing for her in the spar department. The machinery of the *Lackawanna* will be about the most perfect of any got up for the Navy Department. It is now nearly complete, and consists of two horizontal back acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke. There are three of MARTIN's patent boilers, which are now the only ones, we believe, used in the service. The propeller is a fixed brass one fully 15 feet diameter, and 17 feet 6 inches mean pitch. The condenser is SEWELL's patent, similar in all respects to that used in the gunboats recently built. The engines, with their accompanying attributes, will be taken over to the Navy-yard when the *Lackawanna* is launched. She is in ship-house No. 2, and was put on the stocks late last year, some months before the *Ticonderoga's* keel was aid. The latter vessel will not be complete for some months.

A troop of United States regular cavalry arrived at the mounted troops depôt, Carlisle, on Wednesday, from Cincinnati. They are to be prepared for the field, and supplied with horses and accoutrements at once. An artillery corps has been established at Carlisle, where newly enlisted men are taught the science of gunnery.

Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard continue very brisk. The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan* has been taken off the dry dock, and will undergo her final preparations for sea immediately. The old steamer *Water Witch* has returned to the yard, and is fitting out. The new steam gunboat *Juniata*, which is to be commanded by Capt. BOGGS when ready for sea, is progressing slowly toward completion. The launching day of the *Monongahela is still unsettled, but the commencement of the new* vessel *Shenandoah* is fixed for the 20th inst., on which day her keel will be laid. The sailing corvette *Jamestown*, which arrived from the Gulf some time since, is at anchor in the stream. There is quite a large force employed in the different departments of the yard. Two large plates have already been put on the *New Ironsides*, which is expected to be the most formidable "iron-clad" in the navy.

From Ship Island.

The ship *Idaho*, of Boston, Capt. HOWE, from Ship Island on May 12, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday. She reports that on May 27, lat. 32°, lon. 76°, she spoke United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, from Key West for Boston on April 12. While lying at Ship Island Roads, and during a northerly gale, came in contact with ship *Great Republic*, carrying away bowsprit and cutwater, split plank-shear, broke rudder and sprung aleak; was obliged to have a steam-pump put on board to keep her free. The *Idaho* is bound to Boston, but put into this port in consequence of the steam-pump giving out.

The *Idaho* brings sixty discharged soldiers from Gen. BUTLER's army at Ship Island.

The men belong to the following regiments: Massachusetts 26th Regiment 6 men, Massachusetts 30th 5 men, Massachusetts 31st 30 men, Maine 12th 5 men, Maine 13th 1 man, Maine 14th 2 men, 1st Maine Battery 2 men, Indiana 2d Regiment 4 men, Michigan 6th 4 men, and a number of servants and Quartermaster's men. Died on board, May 27, B. S. LONG, of Conticook, N. H. He belonged to the Quartermaster's department.

The Great Freshet.

EXTENSIVE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

From the Easton (Penn.) Express, June 5.

The rain fell steadily from the commencement on Tuesday night, in consequence of which the ground soon became thoroughly soaked, when the water that fell subsequently was thrown into the creeks, causing the Delaware and Lehigh to rise rapidly. At an early hour last night these streams were considerably swollen, but it was not supposed they would attain any great height. As morning approached, however, it became evident that the freshet would be a heavy one, and preparations were made by persons owning property and those residing along the rivers to save what they could from the flood and remove their families and furniture to places where they would be more secure. The loss on lumber alone at this place will probably reach $25,000 to $30,000. This, however, is mere guess work, as it is impossible at present to count the losses occasioned by this disastrous freshet.

The losses of SAMUEL OLIVER, distiller, will amount to $3,000 or $4,000, we are informed. He lost a number of hogs and large quantities of grain.

At Glendon everything was inundated, stacks, dwellings, offices and all. The damage here will be immense, the fires of the furnace having been extinguished by the water, doing great injury to the works. The workmen all escaped with their families, leaving their homes to the mercy of the flood. The bridge of the Lehigh, at Glendon, was swept away also. THOMAS BUTLER, boat-builder, lost some property; he, however, had taken the precaution to fasten his sheds, &c., to the shore before the water was so high; but Mr. CHRISTIAN KLEINHENZ, boat-builder, also suffered greatly, losing, as we understand, almost all he owned.

At an early hour sheds, stables, barns, board piles and pieces of timber from broken bridges came down the Lehigh, threatening to destroy our own bridge over that stream, every piece that struck it making it tremble. It withstood these shocks until about 6 o'clock, when parts of it were carried away. This bridge was built after the great freshet of 1841.

The loss on the Lehigh by the flood, it is supposed, will be *five millions*. The Bethlehem, Allentown, Catasauqua, Laubach's and Freemansburgh bridges are all gone. As the telegraph line is down, it is impossible to say how much damage has been done up the valley, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad trains have not been able to run to-day.

The destruction of boats will, we have no doubt, prove to be very great, and, saddest of all, there is reason to believe that the freshet has caused the loss of many lives. Some are known to have been drowned, but how many cannot yet be ascertained.

One man came down from the Chain Dam on a log, and saved himself, when near Easton, by jumping upon a raft, from which he got to shore in some manner. He and his little boy had been carried away on their boat this morning from a place some 6 miles up the Lehigh, and on reaching the dam the boat was dashed to pieces, when the man saved himself by clinging to a log. The little boy was also saved. The man was cut badly about the head and shoulders. He *thinks* that many boatmen *lost their lives*.

We are told that a house passed down the Lehigh at an early hour, and on reaching Easton a woman was seen to jump from one of the windows into the water.

All the works in South Easton have been stopped in consequence of the freshet, and the furnace at that place is seriously damaged.

We learn, from a good source, that a little girl was taken from the top of a tree up the Lehigh this morning, where she had lodged after being carried off by the water, and that two men had saved themselves in the same manner, clinging to the branches of the tree until some persons came to their relief.

On the Delaware the scenes witnessed were similar to those on the Lehigh. The river commenced rising at an early hour, and rose with great rapidity; so rapidly did it advance that those who reside on Front-street had barely time, after being warned of its approach, to remove their furniture and themselves to safer quarters. Some of them, indeed, after "setting their houses in order," were obliged to beat hasty retreats by means of ladders, from their second story windows, in order to avoid the luxury of a swim in their bed-chambers.

The most intense excitement prevailed in town this morning in regard to the freshet, and soon after daylight the banks of the rivers and the hills overlooking the swollen streams were crowded with anxious spectators. The excitement has continued throughout the day.

The freshet is almost, if not quite, equal to that of 1841.

EASTON, Friday, June 6.

Reports from Mauch Chunk and vicinity represent the damages in that region to the canal, railroad and private property and destruction of life as greatly exceeding even the worst anticipations. The canal is represented as washed away for three miles from Mauch Chunk. Four dams have been washed away. Several persons, resident at South Bethlehem, are missing, and it is feared they have been drowned.

All the islands in the river are covered with valuable lumber and timber. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad resumed operations to-day. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is now open to the Delaware Water Gap. The Lehigh Valley Road will be in operation to Allentown to-morrow, making a connection from New-York to Harrisburgh. The balance of the road will be repaired in ten days. All the bridges on the Beaver Meadow Railroad are washed away.

Personal.

—Gen. E. Howard, who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, has been at the Astor House for the past two days. He left the city for his home, in Maine, yesterday afternoon. His arm has been amputated. His brother, Lieut. Howard, was shot through the leg, and accompanies him.

—Thirty-three ministers in attendance on the recent sessions of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, at Cincinnati, had 72 near relatives in the National army, and 30 elders had 79 relatives fighting for their country.

—Rev. H. M. Field, one of the editors of the *Evangelist*, has just been making a visit to Nashville. He writes of Gov. Johnson: "He is the most simple and unostentatious of men. He comes into the public dining-room, and takes his meals with the rest, with not an attendant, not even a waiter especially to serve him. I asked a negro where he was, as I had a letter to him, when he told me that that was Gov. Johnson, sitting near me. As he is the head of a Military Government, he had to be made a General, but he wears no epaulet, nor any sign of military rank. Evidently he avoids show and parade of power. He wishes to win the people by mild measures, but it is 'the glove of velvet covering the hand of iron.' He is not a man to be trifled with. The rebel papers, that kept alive the smothered treason, have been suppressed, and instead we have the Nashville *Union*! I afterwards saw him in his room. It was a very plain apartment, half filled with a bedstead, and he sat at a table in a corner, reading dispatches by the light of two candles, while his Secretary was answering letters. He is here only in the evening; during the day he occupies the Governor's room at the capitol. He finds the business of his office very laborious. He has everything to organize. He tells me his room is occupied often before he is up in the morning, and till after midnight. All this gives him a look of care. His family, too, are away from him, being still kept as hostages among the rebels. He looks anxious and careworn. Still he keeps up a brave heart. He tells me the people of Tennessee would vote themselves back into the Union to-morrow by fifty thousand majority *if the military question were settled*. But all remains in suspense until the issue is decided between Halleck and Beauregard. Everything hangs on that. So long as the people of Tennessee think the issue doubtful, and know not but the rebels may be back again in a week, they do not wish to compromise themselves by taking sides with a cause that may be defeated. But let a great battle be fought, and a victory won, and Tennessee will ring from end to end with shouts of gladness."

—Sergeant-at-Arms Brown, of the Senate, has just returned to Washington from Nashville, whither he had gone for the purpose of summoning Judge West H. Humphreys, against whom articles of impeachment have been preferred by the House of Representatives, and who is to be tried by the Senate, *sitting as a High Court of Impeachment*. Mr. Brown *was unable to find Judge Humphreys.*

—Mr. Henry Cady, of Rochester, is the unfortunate owner of a plantation at Hanover Court-house. His wife, who was there at the time of the battle, writes to her friends that shells thrown from the rebel guns fell thickly around the house without injuring the building. The woods and fields contained large numbers of dead men, chiefly rebels, who retreated and left their dead upon the ground. The wheat fields of Mr. Cady were trampled down, and this was the chief damage caused by the military operations. When the battle was over, and Hanover was in the Union lines, Mrs. Cady and her son met and exchanged congratulations with several old acquaintances from Rochester, who were in the Thirteenth and other regiments. Gen. McClellan called upon Mrs. Cady, as did also Gen. Martindale. Mrs. Cady was promised a pass to go to Rochester to see her family residing there, and will shortly make the journey.

—Robert Clark, a Newarker, a few days ago, in a cavalry charge, captured Col. Thomas Hutcherson, of the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment, commission and all. Gen. McClellan thanked Clark personally for the exploit.

—A surgeon in one of the hospitals at Nashville recently discovered that a teamster, who had come under his charge, was a woman. She hails from Gallipolis, Ohio, and first joined the regular army, when her sex was discovered and she was rejected. She was then employed as a house servant at 75 cents per week, when she engaged as a teamster to an Ohio regiment at $25 per month. She is represented as about 18 years old, and is said to have made rather a handsome boy.

—Commodore Porter, of the gunboat *Essex*, has recovered from the injuries which he sustained by the explosion of the boiler of that vessel in the fight at Fort Henry. The *Essex* has been refitted, lengthened and provided with a ram, since that affair; and as soon as she is ready for service, which will be in a very few days, Commodore Porter will again take command.

—Gen. C. S. Hamilton, who was deprived of his command in the army of the Potomac, for some breach of etiquette, has applied to the War Department to be sent to Gen. Halleck. His request was at once complied with, and he is now *en route* for the West.

—One Obadiah Adams, formerly a harness maker in Newark, N. J., who managed to get possession of $17,000 out of $21,000 due the firm of which he was a member, on a Government contract, and then left for parts unknown, has been heard from in Toronto, Canada, where he was making a great display as the son of a rich planter in Louisiana.

—A letter to the Toledo *Blade* from the army of the Potomac says: "Gen. McClellan is very active. I will relate an incident that came under my own observation. I was orderly for Gen. Peck; he and Gen. McClellan started with 700 men in the night, and threw up, under the enemy's guns, some intrenchments. Gen. McClellan dismounted from his favorite horse, took hold of a spade, and laid out the ground for the men to work at. He said to the men—'I have worked on the railroad, and you see I am used to shoveling dirt.' He created quite a laugh. There were some forty officers present, but I suppose they thought he was degrading himself, but I don't think so."

—The following curious letter, from Ex-President Buchanan, appears in the Troy papers:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, May 2[illegible].

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 20th instant, and justly appreciate your services in my election to the Presidency and in support of my Administration.

You ask me for the reasons why you were not appointed Consul to Borneo in the Fall of 1858. These I cannot give because I have no recollection of them. Among the numerous applicants for office, I have doubtless committed mistakes in my selections among friends, and it is quite probable I have done this in your case; but such must be the fate of every President. To state the reasons why I did or did not appoint this or that friend to office throughout my term, would require a memory which few men ever possessed. I am truly sorry I cannot gratify your wishes in this respect. With my best wishes for your welfare, I remain, yours, very respectfully,

WM. H. MERRIAM. JAMES BUCHANAN.

—The Chicago *Journal* indorses Hon. James Robb, who, it is stated, has been appointed Military Governor of Louisiana by Mr. Lincoln, as an unequivocal Union man. It says:

"We have the most undoubted authority for saying that he left New-Orleans when the war broke out to save himself from personal violence from the hands of the secession mob, for having expressed himself in emphatic terms in favor of the Union and in denunciation of secession; that those in this city who best know him deem him a sound and ardent friend of the Government and the Union; that he has contributed *five times more than any other citizen of Chicago* to the funds of the Sanitary Commission; and that his family has never hesitated to contribute such aid as was in *their power for the comfort of our sick and wounded* soldiers, when called upon to do so."

—The report that Arthur W. Emerson, Acting Master on board the *Galena*, has deserted, is entirely unfounded. He fought in the *Galena* in the engagements in James River, and afterward resigned, in consequence of some difficulty with the Captain. His resignation was accepted, his papers were made out and he was regularly discharged from the *Galena*. But either owing to the Navy Department not receiving the papers, or to some informality, the injurious report above referred to has been set afloat. Mr. Emerson belongs in Maine, where he is very respectably connected.

—Mr. Thos. D. Boardman, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Hartford, Connecticut, celebrated his golden wedding last week. Between fifty and sixty of his relations and descendants were present.

—Some time since, David Yohe, of Pigeon Creek, Washington County, Penn., went to the battle-field of Fort Donelson, and had disinterred, as he supposed, the body of his son, who was reported to have received a wound during the fight, of which he afterward died, and was buried. The body was conveyed home and reinterred in the family burial-ground, at Pigeon Creek, all the family being satisfied of the identity of the body, except a sister of the deceased. Last week Mr. Yohe was astonished at receiving a letter from his son, whom he supposed dead and buried, stating that after some weeks' treatment in the hospital he had recovered so far as to be able to join his company, and expected to take part in the next battle.

—C. H. Upton, late claimant of a seat in Congress from Virginia, writes a note to the Philadelphia *Ledger* regarding Commodore Tatnall and the exploits of the *Merrimac*. He says: Commodore Tatnall made his first voyage to sea, as an officer of the United States, under Com. Jos. L. Smith, the present valuable officer at the head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. When the *Merrimac* made her first and only onslaught upon the flag of the Union, by which we lost the *Cumberland* and the *Congress*, Com. Smith had a son on board the latter, who passed to another world. Commodore Tatnall, after diligent search, found the sword of the son of his old commander, and sent it to him, with a note which did credit to his heart, and which showed that his heart was not in this conspiracy to break up this Government. The truth is that Tatnall, a Georgian by birth, was taunted and goaded into his opposition to the flag, toward which his eyes have so often turned with pride, by Howell Cobb and other fire-eaters, (of which Mr. Cobb is a late, and therefore very rampant, coöperator,) who wrote to him, telling him what *Georgia* expected of him at this crisis. It is this damnable doctrine of State rights, more than the existence of Slavery, which has brought our country into its present deplorable condition.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s Agency, London, for the week ending May 24, 1862:

Hon. Simon Cameron, U. S. Minister to Russia, Lochiel, Penn.; Bayard Taylor, Secretary U. S. Legation, New-York; K. Pritchette, Washington, D. C.; Jackson Sealby, W. H. Badeau, Sara Stevens, New-York; John H. Redstone, Indianapolis; Rev. H. A. Miles and family, Boston; Jerome Madden, Sacramento, Cal.; J. A. Leland, New-York; Dr. C. A. Lee, Peekskill, N. Y.; J. H. Weeks, Boston; Dr. B. E. Martin, New-York; Wm. J. Freeman and daughter, New-York; J. Bigelow and wife, Paris; C. H. Eustis, Boston; Fred. Smith, New-Hampshire; W. Shields, California; E. A. Hoppock, New-York; Thos. Nills, Brighton, Mass.; John C. Gore, Boston, Mass.; D. B. Richards, Jr., New-York; W. Calkins and wife, Worcester, Mass.; L. W. Broadwell, New-Orleans; R. W. Hall, New-York; A. W. Murphy, Frankfort; H. V. Newcombe, Louisville; C. A. Minor, Philadelphia; N. M. Beckwith, Paris; R. S. Chilton, Washington, D. C.; Geo. L. Morgan and wife, New-York; Eugene Douglass, Albany, N. Y.; Thos. J. Pales, Hartford, Conn.; Thos. Hansbrow, Sacramento, Cal.

Obituary.

—Died in Hartford, Conn., on the evening of the 5th inst., Rev. CHARLES A. GOODRICH, aged 71 years. The deceased was son of Rev. SAMUEL GOODRICH, of Connecticut, and a brother of SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, (Peter Parley,) who died two years ago in this City. C. A. GOODRICH, like his brother S. G. GOODRICH, devoted his life to literary pursuits. He was the author of GOODRICH's *History of the United States*, one of our best standard school books, and several other valuable historical and religious works in general use. The reverend author was naturally a very gifted man and a most accomplished scholar. His mental organization was active, though of that sensitive nature which caused him to shrink from rough contact with the world. Mr. GOODRICH's love for his fellow men was refined, charitable, and of the most enlarged order. After a life spent with the single view to elevate mankind, the good man is now gathered to his fathers, and another of those bright lights that have adorned New-England is put out.

—William Holden, Drum Major of the Seventh *Regiment Illinois Volunteers, died at Greenville, Ill.*, on the 22d ult., at the age of 67 years, 2 months and 18 days, after a severe illness occasioned by exposure on the field. Maj. Holden was born in Stoneham, Mass., but for some forty years resided in Woburn. When quite young he acted as drummer for the Stoneham Rifle Company, and in the war of 1812 was in the United States service with that Company, since which time he has constantly been connected with some military organization in the same capacity.

—Among those who fell at the recent struggle on the Chickahominy was Col. Oliver H. Rippey, of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. The deceased was a resident of Pittsburgh, and was only 36 years of age. Col. Rippey served during the Mexican war as a private in the Duquesne Grays, and after his return officiated as clerk to Mayor Herron, of Pittsburgh, during the year 1849. Subsequently he studied law, was admitted to the bar in due time, and rose rapidly in the profession, ultimately enjoying a lucrative practice. He was among the first to answer his country's call, after the Sumter outrage, and organized a company under the name of the "Scott Legion," composed partially of his old comrades in arms in Mexico. As Captain he entered the service, and upon attaching his company to the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he acted with credit until the close of the three months' campaign, returning home with a Colonel's commission for three years service. He succeeded in raising a regiment, and after a long sojourn in the vicinity of Washington City, accompanied Gen. MCCLELLAN in the expedition to the Peninsula, and continued thenceforth in active service up to the time of his death. His loss will be deeply regretted by his many friends.

Canal Tolls.

The Albany *Argus* gives this report of the canal tolls:

Total receipts for May, 1862	$743,911 25
Total receipts for May, 1861	522,903 39
Increase	$221,007 86
Weekly receipts for month of May as follows:	
First week, 1862	$166,019 51
First week, 1861	104,606 28
Increase	$61,413 23
Second week, 1862	$188,496 12
Second week, 1861	128,954 28
Increase	$59,541 84
Third week, 1862	$192,928 90
Third week, 1861	148,907 32
Increase	$44,021 58
Fourth week, 1862	$188,463 62
Fourth week, 1861	140,426 47
Increase	$48,037 15

Large Fire in Quebec, &c.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 7.

An extensive fire occurred in the St. Louis suburbs this morning. One hundred and twenty houses, mostly wooden buildings, occupied by mechanics, were destroyed.

The *Hibernian* sailed at 10 A. M. for Liverpool, with 112 cabin and 213 steerage passengers.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 6.

The Kansas State Senate is engaged as a Court of Impeachment in the case of Gov. ROBINSON and other State officers. Twenty-two Senators are present. The time, so far, has been principally occupied on questions in regard to the legality of the Court. But little interest is manifested in the proceedings.

Gen. BLUNT has issued an order changing the name of Fort Wise to Fort Lyon.

Genin's Opening of Men's and Boys' Straw HATS THIS DAY.—The stock comprises all the leading Paris, London and New-York novelties in this line. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—On Saturday, June 7, JULIA FRASER, wife of Lewis D. Bulkley, aged [illegible] years.

Her remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., and the funeral services will take place at the residence of her father, James B. Wakeman, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 9th inst. Friends of the family can leave in the New-Haven cars at 12:[illegible] P. M., and return to the City the same evening.

GAYNOR.—In this City, on Friday, June 6, [illegible] GAYNOR, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her residence, No. [illegible] Jane-st.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Friday, May 30, MARY E., wife of William Johnson, of New-Haven, Conn.

MAPES.—At his residence, at Centreport, L. I., on Friday, June 6, JAMES MAPES, aged 34 years, 3 months and 6 days.

MILLER.—Killed, at the Battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, Va., on Sunday, June 1, JAMES MILLER, Colonel 81st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 39 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, [illegible]th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. These services will not interfere with those ordered by the Common Council for Tuesday afternoon next.

ROCKWELL.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, June 7, MAGGIE E., wife of John J. Rockwell, and daughter of the late David E. Robertson, of New-York City, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-st., corner of 4th-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 26[illegible].—June 7, 1862.

31, 74, 53, 62, 58, 16, 76, 57, 43, 60, 6, 67, 69.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 270.—June 7, 1862.

55, 56, 32, 1, 13, 35, 41, 28, 42, 3, 37, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 2[illegible].—June 7, 1862.

16, 68, 35, 11, 38, 28, 57, 3, 41, 60, 19, 49, 24.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 3[illegible].—June 7, 1862.

71, 52, 72, 21, 58, 38, 13, 6, 57, 47, 69, 37.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES, AT CLARK'S PIONEER CLOTHING WAREHOUSES, NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY, Opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory, New-York. MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING Ready made or to order. Prices 25 per cent. below Broadway rates. Liberal discounts to wholesale dealers.

BLACK FROCK COATS.

Good Black Cloth Frocks	$5 00 to $8 00
Fine Black Cloth Frocks	8 00 to 10 00
Extra fine, lined with Doeskins	10 00 to 13 00
Superior French cloth, made in the best manner	12 00 to 15 00

BUSINESS SUITS.

Fancy Cassimere suits	$3 50 to $7 00
Fine Cassimere suits	7 00 to 10 00
Fancy Tweed Cassimere suits	4 50 to 6 50
Fancy Marseilles suits	3 00 to 5 00
Plain and Fancy Linen suits	2 50 to 5 00

Plain and fancy colored FLANNEL SUITS, consisting of dark blue, dark drab, blue mixed, &c., &c.

BUSINESS COATS.

Fancy Tweed Coats	$1 75
Berlin Cassimere Coats	2 00
Mix Flannel Coats	2 00
Blue Flannel Coats	2 50
Fancy Stripe Cassimere Coats	4 00
Plain Melton Cloth Coats	4 50
Fine Mix Cloth Coats	5 00
Extra Fine Coats	6 00

All the latest styles of Fancy Cassimeres at a corresponding rate.

THIN SUMMER COATS.

Plain Linen Coats	$0 75
Check Linen Coats	0 75
Fancy Stripe Linen Coats	1 00
Fancy Stripe Marseilles Coats	1 25
Extra Heavy Marseilles Coats	1 75
Heavy Linen Frocks	1 50
Heavy Duck	1 75
Fine Alpacca Coats	2 00

Also, a large assortment of Queen's Cloth, Drap de Ete, Merinos and Silk Warp, Alpaccas in various colors and styles.

BRANCH HOUSES: NO. 83 MAIN-ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. NO. 190 MAIN-ST., BUFFALO, N. Y. AND LINDEN HALL, GENEVA, N. Y. PRINCIPAL HOUSES: NOS. 398, 400, and 402 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

A CARD.

S. J. VAIL, hatter, late with BEEBE & CO., will be pleased to see his friends and public generally at No. 118 Fulton-st., below Nassau, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., where he will show them the best and cheapest assortment of Soft and Straw Hats to be found in this City. Together with new and elegant styles of Dress Hats (white and black,) for gentlemen.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-street.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn:

The cargo of the schooner *Sarah and Caroline*, consisting of 60 bbls. Spirits Turpentine;

The cargo of the schooner *Hallie Jackson*, consisting of 35 hhds. Molasses. 35 tierces Molasses.

Also, the cargo of the schooner *Joanna Ward*, consisting of 141 bags Coffee, 100 bags Salt, 20 cases Oil of Almonds, 20 boxes Soap, 45 boxes Segars, 7 cases Segars.

and a variety of small articles, consisting of Raisins, Guava Jelly, Pilot Bread, small kegs of Jamaica Rum, &c., &c., &c.

E. H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Com'rs.

PATENT CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPE. A NEW ARTICLE For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Depositories of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to transmit by mail or otherwise. SOLD BY STATIONERS. Manufactured by ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING, No. 156 William-st.

TADMAN'S COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES, FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, ETC. TADMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 81 Bleecker-st., and [illegible] 4th-av.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING IN BEHALF of the Indians will be held in the large Hall of Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, June 9, at 8½ o'clock. Admission free. In the EVENING, a concert in the same place will be given by LAVOOSA, the beautiful Indian songstress. Admission 25 cents, to aid the cause.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest path, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......June 7, 1862.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	105¼	95	Pacific Mail Ss. Co.	116½
[illegible]	do	106	200	do	116
3,000	U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	96¾	1200	N. Y. Central R.	91½
[illegible]	Tres. 7 3-10 p.c. N'ts	106¼	50	do	91
6,000	Ill. Canal Bds. B.	100	15	do	91
[illegible]	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	102	200	do b30	91¼
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	59¼	50	do s3	91½
35,000	do	59½	150	Erie Railway	38½
5,000	Virginia State 6s	55	300	do	38
1,000	N. C. State 6s	72½	100	do	37¾
[illegible]	do b30	72½	100	Erie R. Pref.	65½
1,000	Mo. State 6s	53	500	do	65¾
[illegible]	do	53½	60	Toledo & Wabash R.	16½
[illegible]	do	53¾	200	do	16¾
[illegible]	do	53¼	70	Hudson River R.	47
3,000	Mo. 6s is. to H. & St. J. R.	58½	150	do	46¾
			50	do b30	46¾
[illegible]	Cal. State 7s	89	5	Norwich & Wor. R.	43
7,000	B'k'n. City W. L.	104½	200	Reading Railroad	55¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	100½	100	do	55½
3,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	91½	315	Michigan Central R.	64
2,000	Erie R. 5th m. bs.	87	25	do b3	64¼
11,000	H. R. R. 3d m.	81	100	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	26¾
3,000	M. C. 8 ℔ c. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs.	106	200	do	26½
			60	Mich. So. & N. I. Gu. S.	57¾
2,000	Mich. S. 2d m.	63½	25	Panama Railroad	132
2,000	do	63¼	450	Illinois Cen. R. Sc.	63¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	95¾	5	do	64
[illegible]	do	95¾	100	do b30	63¾
[illegible]	do b30	95½	30	Clev. & Pitts. R.	21½
[illegible]	C. & N. W. Aan. Bs.	48	125	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	120
[illegible]	C. & N. W. 2d M.	24	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	70½
[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	69¾	25	do	70¾
[illegible]	do b30	69¾	350	do	70¼
[illegible]	M. & P. DuC. 1 M.	80½	100	do b30	70¾
[illegible]	Cl. & T. S'g F. Bs.	96½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	45¾
[illegible]	N. J. C. 1st M. '70	106	500	do	45¾
[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 2M.	88	100	Chi. & Rock I. R.	63¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	94½	50	do b30	63¾
30	do	95	200	do	63¾
10	Bk. State N. Y.	92	250	do	63¾
[illegible]	American Gold	104	22	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	75¾
5	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	97	123	do	76
[illegible]	do	96½	100	do	76½
[illegible]	Penn. Coal Co.	81½	300	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	27¾
[illegible]	do	82	20	New-Jersey R.	128
[illegible]	Cum. Coal Pref.	8½			

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	103	20	Reading Railroad	55
5,000	U. S. 6s '81 com.	105¾	100	do	55¼
3,000	U. S. 5s 1865	96	100	do	55½
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '74 cou.	96	200	do s60	55
[illegible]	do	96½	100	Mich. Cen. R. b30	64½
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	59¾	100	do	64¾
[illegible]	do	59¾	100	do s30	64¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	26¾
[illegible]	T. & Wab. 2d M.	69¾	50	Panama Railroad	132½
[illegible]	do b30	69¾	5	do	133
[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	96	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
[illegible]	Hud. Riv. 2d M.	90½	200	do b30	63¾
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	116½	150	do	63¾
[illegible]	Erie R. Pref.	65¾	100	do s30	63¾
[illegible]	Amer. Gold b60	104½	50	Galena & Chi. R.	70¾
[illegible]	do	104¾	100	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	45¾
50	N. Y. Central R.	91½	200	do	45¾
[illegible]	do	91¼	40	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	63¾
[illegible]	do s30	91¼	200	do b30	63¾
50	do s60	91	100	do s5	63¾
50	do	91½	150	Ch., B. & Q. R.	75¾
[illegible]	Hudson River R.	47	70	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	27¾
[illegible]	do b60	47	80	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st Prf.	80¾
[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	14¾	12	Mil. & P. DuC. 2d Prf.	66

SATURDAY, June 7—P. M.

The course of the Stock market to-day was first to lower prices, and subsequently to a steady demand, with an upward turn in the bidding. The Government Securities were unfavorably influenced by the rumors of yesterday of private negotiations, referred to in our last report, but later in the day the belief became pretty general that nothing would be done by the Treasury Department in the way of further sales of Stock or Treasury Bonds without public advertising, and the 7.30 ℔ cents recovered to 105⅞@106 ℔ cent., and the Coupons of 1881 to 106 ℔ cent., firm. The Railway Shares were at one time ½@1 ℔ cent. below the sales of yesterday, while later in the day a good part of the decline, particularly on New-York Central and Erie Preferred, was recovered. The latest figures were:

New-York Central	91¼	Mich. Guaranteed	56
Erie	38½	Illinois Central	62⅞
Erie Preferred	65⅞	Pacific	116½
Hudson	47	Tennessees	60⅞
Reading	55½	Missouris	53½
Mich. Central	64⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	106
Mich. Southern	26⅞	Gold	104

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	123	Chatham	82
Mechanics'	102	Bank of North Amer.	100
Union	102½	Irving	77
America	110	Metropolitan	104½
Phenix	107½	People's	90
North River	80	East River	82
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exch'ge	93	Corn Exchange	97
Seventh Ward	120	Continental	82
State of New-York	92	Marine	107
Commerce	89	Commonwealth	91
Commerce Scrip 8%	97½	Atlantic	95
Ocean	80	Park	100
American Exchange	95	Manufact'rs' & Mech.	97
Pacific	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 p.c.	100
N. Y. C. sixes real estate	93	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 7 p.c. '70	84
N. Y. C. sixes, sub	95	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	18
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f	85
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107	Chi. & N. W. firsts	68
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106	C. & N. W. 1sts, ass'd bds.	46
Erie firsts, '68	100	Chi. & N. W. seconds	25
Erie thirds, '83	98	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	82
Erie fourths, '80	91½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	66½
Erie fifths, '88	86½	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	102
Hudson seconds s. f., '85	105½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	94½
Hudson thirds	81	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69¾
Hudson con. '67	95	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	70
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	103½	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	90½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103½
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	105¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex div.	103½
Chic., B. & Q. firsts 8 ℔ c.	107½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	98¾	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	105
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. sec's	83¾	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96½
N. Indiana, firsts	100	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	106
N. Ind. Goshen line	99½	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102½
M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ c	97½	Pitts. & Ft. Wayne 1sts.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	95½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $1,894,547 59, including for customs, $313,000; payments, $879,854 98; balance, $16,385,150 67.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 24,335 bbls. Flour, 1,725 bbls. and 620 bags Corn Meal, 129,634 bushels Wheat, 102,424 bushels Corn, 6,254 bushels Rye, 130 bushels Barley, 575 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 7,809 pkgs. Provisions, 1,403 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 320 bbls., including 268 bbls. Pots and 52 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, 50 bags Maracaibo at 20½c., and 25 bbls. and 25 bags Jamaica at 20½c.@20½c. ℔ ℔.

COCOA—Sales, 100 bags St. Domingo, for home use, at 11½c., cash, and 100 bags do. on board in Boston, and for export, on private terms, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is rather quiet to-day, at former prices. Middlings, 31c.@31½c. ℔ ℔.

EARTHENWARE—Has been less sought after, yet has been stiffly held, in view of the limited receipts and the diminishing supplies.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel continue inactive at previous figures. A fair inquiry prevails for Smoked Herring, at 19c.@22c. for Scaled, and 12c.@16c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention from buyers, and the market has been less buoyant. Shippers are discouraged by the increased firmness in freights. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 20@$4 30, chiefly at $4 20@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 15@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 00; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 20	@	$4 30
Extra State	4 45	@	4 70
Superfine Western	4 15	@	4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@	5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@	5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 95	@	5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@	6 20
Extra Genesee	4 70	@	6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 65	@	6 75

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $5@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged. Sales 1,100 bbls. extra, at $4 45@$5 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $2 90 for Jersey, $3 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 10@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request for export, at very firm prices. Sales, 133,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at 86c.@99c.; White Western, at $1 23@$1 29; Amber Western, at $1 16@$1 19; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 11@$1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 05; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at 92c.@$1 03½; Chicago Spring, at 82c.@$1 01; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 80c.@92c.; Red State (Spring) at $1 02 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in lively request, at varying prices; sales 96,500 bushels, at 50c.@51c., chiefly at 51c., for old Mixed Western, and 45½c.@49½c. for new, [illegible] for Yellow Western; [illegible] for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is in good demand, at 68c.@72c. ℔ bushel; sales 7,400 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats rule quiet, including Canada, at 40c.@44c.; Western at 42½c.@44c., and State at 40c.@45c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is abundant and depressed, at 60c.@75c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Jute has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bales, here and in Boston, for this market, at $100 ℔ ton, 6 months' credit. Nothing new in other kinds.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been moderate during the past week; prices have declined. Week's receipts, [illegible] hides; sales, [illegible] hides, and 12 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WALSH & WEIDEMEYER, 12,500 Buenos Ayres, 19@24 ℔s., at 21½c.@22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 Montevideo, 21 ℔s., 21c., cash, usual selection; 800 Montevideo Kips, 11 ℔s., on private terms; 1,700 California, 23 ℔s., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,700 Porto Cabello, 21 ℔s., 17½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 550 Aspinwall, 19 ℔s., on private terms; 3,000 Tampico, 21 ℔s., 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 150 West Indies, 20@24 ℔s., on private terms; 12,000 Sierra Leone, 10 ℔s., on private terms; 10 bales Calcutta Cow, 3½ ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 Wet-salted Para, 50 ℔s., 9½c., six months, usual selection; 1,200 Washington Slaughter, 80 ℔s., on private terms; 780 Western Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 7c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,100 Country Slaughter, 65@75 ℔s., 7c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 City Slaughter, 70@75 ℔s., 7c.@7¼c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 295,700 Dry Hides, 17,000 Wet Salted Hides, and 700 bales East India Hides.

Receipts of Hides at New-York for five months in each of the last two years:

	FOREIGN HIDES.		DOMESTIC HIDES.		BALES HIDES.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
January	86,412	29,703	64,757	35,500	—	—
February	112,973	35,260	44,849	29,160	440	72
March	93,884	112,810	60,451	8,345	421	180
April	97,776	100,721	37,869	28,303	299	45
May	80,952	104,371	40,709	32,379	128	117

HOPS—Are in fair request at steady prices, including last year's crop at 15c.@19c. ℔ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet at $1 15 ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is salable at 60c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl. Glens' Falls Joints at $1; Keenan's Lump, 70c. ℔ bbl.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. WEBEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus: "Hemlock Sole—The inquiry has improved toward the close of the week, and considerable parcels were closed out to both Eastern and Western dealers. Good and poor damaged are in improved demand. The late auction sale of 7,500 sides Texas hide leather realized rather low prices; the attendance of manufacturers and buyers from distant parts was about as numerous as usual. Oak sole has undergone no variation since our last report; the demand is steady, on a moderate scale, and prices are unchanged. Sales are made principally to ready consumers and the home trade. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 41,000 sides. Boots and Shoes—The market, until recently, was moderately active—but has now become more quiet. Stocks are somewhat reduced, and the assortment is partially broken. We learn that 'agents of New-Orleans dealers have been received during the past week, who give notice of their intention to pay both the principal and interest of outstanding claims.'"

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been moderate for Tar at $10 50@$11 50 ℔ bbl.; and Spirits Turpentine at $1 60 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy. The demand is limited. Sales, 1,500 bbls., at $11 25@$11 50 for Mess, and $9@$9 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 4½c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is salable and buoyant; sales, 1,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is inactive; sales, 200 bbls., at $13 75@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is less sought after and is heavy, at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese attracts less attention at 5c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 300 bags East India, at $4 75@$5 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is held above the views of buyers and is inactive.

SEEDS—A limited inquiry prevails for Clover at 7c. ℔ ℔., and Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 17½ ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in at about former prices.

SOAP—Sales 450 boxes Castile, part at 12½c.@13c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 900 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6½c.@7¾c.; and 70 boxes Havana, at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been less active, yet quoted firm.

TIN—Has been in more demand, including Banca, at 28½c.@29c., and Straits at 27½c.@28c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 ℔s. at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. (in lots, at 23c.@24½c. ℔ gallon, chiefly at 23½c.@24c.

WHALEBONE—Is in request for export at steady prices.

WOOL—Has been in moderate request at uniform rates. Sales include 100,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece at 43c.@48c.; 25,000 ℔s. Domestic Pulled, at 41c.@46c.; 320 bales California at 10c.@26c.; 1,750 bales Cape, here and in Boston, at 24c.; and 50 bales Unwashed Smyrna, on private terms, ℔ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The market has been more active to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8¾d.@9½d.; Corn 8d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 35s.@50s.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Cork—A bark, with Wheat in bulk, for orders, at 9s. 3d. ℔ quarter. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 30s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—Heavy Goods at [illegible] ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 890 tons, to Panama, 1,500 tons Coal, at $12; one, 900 tons, and one, 1,015 tons, at the Eastward, from Quebec to London, Deals, £3; one, 922 tons, at Boston, from Bangor to Liverpool, £3 15s.; one, 997 tons, at Boston, from Calais to Liverpool, supposed about same price; one from Boston to River Plate, Lumber, $16; a brig, 209 tons, to Constantinople, Rum, 5c.; a bark, 370 tons, to Bordeaux, Staves, $4,300; a brig, 200 tons, from Bangor to Canary Islands, Lumber, $11 ℔ M.; a British schooner, 115 tons, to the Windward and back, $1,300; a schooner, 700 bbls., to a Windward Island, $700; a British brig, 168 tons, to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 42c.; a bark, 325 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a British schooner, 1,000 bbls., from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 9c.; ship *Santiago*, 490 tons, to Melbourne; a brig, 284 tons, to Cette, Malaga and back; a Sicilian bark, 554 tons, to Cadiz, Staves, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
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WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SEASON—A genteel country residence, comfortably furnished, at a moderate rent, for a small family of adults, with some cultivated grounds, fruit, &c., on the Hudson River, (east side preferred,) from one to two hours from the City by railroad. Address O., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN, five Bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 27, 28, 183, 184 and 185, with interest Coupons attached, payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery, by S. BRUSH, No. 38 Front-st., New-York.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING ON SABBATH EVENING, June 8, by Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENS, at 7½ o'clock, in Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av. Scriptural Psalms used.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held in the Lafayette Church, 18th-st., near 2d-av., SABBATH EVENING, in aid of Board of Publication Reformed Dutch Church for Army and Navy Purposes. Addresses may be expected by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND, Chaplain of the 48th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., giving his experience as a Chaplain in the South. Also from Capt. WHITE, late a member of the Staff of a Major-General in Missouri, afterward a prisoner in Arkansas, now liberated on parole, and others. The meeting will be one of the deepest interest to all. All are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken. The sick and wounded demand instant help.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. VINCENT COLYER, whose schools for the education of contrabands were summarily closed by order of Gov. Stanly, and whose labors in behalf of wounded soldiers are familiar to the citizens of New-York, will, by invitation of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, present a detailed report of his operations in North Carolina, at a meeting to be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on SABBATH EVENING, June 8. Rev. Dr. TYNG will conduct the services, and a collection will be taken to aid Mr. COLYER's benevolent work. Services to commence at 8 o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., Pastor. Public services next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. The Strawberry and Ice-cream Festival of this Society will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 10, in the upper hall of their new Sunday School building. Tickets 50 cents.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—THE LEXINGTON-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., will be opened for public worship on next SABBATH, June 8. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, the Pastor, will preach the opening sermon, services commencing at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. MCELROY will preach in the Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. JUNKIN in the Evening, at 7¾ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Amity and Wooster sts.—By request, Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will repeat his discourse, delivered recently at Providence, R. I., before the American Baptist Home Mission Society, upon the *State of the Country*, on SABBATH MORNING, June 8, in the above Church. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIO-SPIRITUALISM.—L. JUDD PARDEE will deliver under a living inspiration, a discourse upon *The Approaching Day of Reorganization*, at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Those who believe in the constructive as well as the iconoclastic spirit of the New Dispensation, dawning of truth, cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The funeral sermon of Ebenezer Kilby, late a member of the Fourth New-York Battery, of Gen. Hooker's Division, will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also preaching by the Pastor at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(WAITING HIS RETURN to Judgment,) 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. M. B. LANING, a young preacher from Pennsylvania, will speak on SUNDAY, 8th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The scattered members of the church and strangers are invited to attend. Seats free, and collections to defray current expenses.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev D. K. LEE, of Auburn, will supply the desk in this Church on SUNDAY. Subject for the Morning discourse—*The Rural Life of Jesus*: for the Evening—*The House of Shining Mirrors.*" Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. HALL.—NO. 132 FORTIETH-st., east of 3d-av., under the care of Rev. CHARLES E. HART, (Presbyterian.) Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting Sunday, at 9½ A. M., and Tuesday, at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

A SERIES OF SERMONS WILL BE COMMENCED on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY, on the "Homes of the Bible." Theme—*Eden, the First Home.* Preaching in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the return of their Lord, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of pure Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

A SERMON ON HONORING ALL MEN, suggested by current events, will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. MORNING—sermon at 10½, on *Summer as the Symbol of Christ's Work on Souls.*

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Christian's Abundant Supply.* Afternoon, at 3, Communion. 7½ o'clock P. M., the Pastor will preach. Subject—*The New Birth.* The public invited. Seats free.

REV. J. W. BONHAM WILL DELIVER AN address before the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, on MONDAY EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. All interested in the Sunday-school cause are invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JACOB FREEMAN may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church—Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Love Feast on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

"THE COMING OF CHRIST ABOUT 1864-8, and the Religious, Political, Moral and Physical Condition of the Millennial Earth." A discourse on this, by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Congregational Church lecture-room, 11th-st., a few steps east of 3d-av., at 3½ P. M., SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF SERMONS on the "Gardens of the Bible," will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—*Christ's Garden; the Garden of Growth.* Services at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Summit and Henry streets, South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, in charge of the Church of the Intercessor, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON WILL PREACH on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at the State-st. Congregational Church. Subject—*The Heavenly Footmen*, fourth sermon of the series, and at 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BEHOLD! HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS, and every eye shall see Him, and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of Him. His Special Messenger will hold forth the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

THE ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—IN NORfolk-st., between Grand and Broome. Rev. JNO. E. SEARLS will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; and Rev. JAMES O. ROGERS, former Pastor, will preach in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BROOKLYN. Prof. M. R. VINCENT, Pastor, late of the Troy University, will preach in this church on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 8 P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL PREACH a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, on *The Moral and Political Influence of Universalism*, in the Second Universalist Church, 11th-st., 2d-av. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—29th-st. and Madison-av.—On SUNDAY next, 8th inst., there will be divine service and sermon in this Church at 8 o'clock in the evening, instead of the afternoon.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, PIERREpont-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. FARRIS will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., in commemoration of the late Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS CHAPEL—CORNER PRINCE and Thompson sts. Services EVERY LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. A sermon will be preached, and a collection received this evening, in aid of the interment and charitable funds of the mission. Seats free.

REV. DR. HOUGHTON, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Transfiguration, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. Families moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING WILL BE CONTINUED by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, every week-evening next week, as during the past three weeks, in Astor-place, at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Luke xiv., 21; Mark xvi., 15.

REV. HENRY KIMBAL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will preach in the First-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, June 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Seats free to strangers and friends. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNNE, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

REV. DR. DUFFIELD, OF PRINCETON, N. J., will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., (Dr. McElroy's) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A Matinée Conversationale, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. Subject at 8 o'clock, P. M.—*The Empire of Spirit Evidence of the Senses.*

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of 31st-st. Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

OLD FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH SOCIETY now worship in the Hall southwest corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—FIFTH-AV., CORner of 21st-st. Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., TO-MORROW.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7¾ o'clock.

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THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS. Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE, Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES, New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS, For the Army, Navy and Travelers.
SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS, A splendid assortment.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN SHIRTS. MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirts offered in this City.
Zephyr Gauze Undershirts and Drawers.
Linen and Jean Drawers.
Silk, Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Bathing Caps, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT LEGRAIN'S, ON MONDAY, BIARRITZ FASHION THIS YEAR. DIMITE DE BIARRITZ, GREAT NOVELTY for Ladies' sea shore, house and garden dresses; very beautiful for Children's wear. Colors warranted perfectly fast.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, Corner of Waverley-place.

ANOTHER REDUCTION. SECOND WEEK. WINDING UP OF THE SEASON FOR 30 DAYS, TO CLOSE OUT The balance of the seasonable stock, Which will be offered at prices that must COMMAND ATTENTION.
500 cartons of Ribbon..........at 3s. per yard, worth 6s.
500 cartons of Ribbon..........at 3s. per yard, worth 4s. to 7s.
Some splendid Sash Ribbon in this lot.
200 cartons of fine Bonnet Ribbon, at 2s. per yard, worth 3s. and 4s.
200 cartons of fine Bonnet Ribbon, at 21c. per y'd, worth 3s.
200 cartons of fine Bonnet Ribbon, at 18c. per y'd, worth 31c.
200 cartons of fine Bonnet Ribbon, at 15c. per y'd, worth 25c.
200 cartons of fine Bonnet Ribbon, at 1s. per y'd, worth 21c.
POSITIVE CLOSING OUT OF ALL OUR STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS.
500 Colored Bonnets..........at 2s., worth 75c.
500 Black and Gray Neapolitans..........at 50c., worth $2.
200 Pedal and Tuscan Straws..........at 5s., worth 10s.
250 Split Straws..........at 75c., worth $1 50.
250 Split Straws..........at $1 to $1 25, worth $2.
50 Split Straws..........at $3, worth $6.
200 Black, White and Fancy Neapolitans at reduced prices.
CLOSING OUT OF A LARGE LOT OF CHILDREN'S HATS, From 2s. to 75c., worth double the money.
ALL OUR FINE PARIS FLOWERS HAVE BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE THEM OUT.
500 Fine Linen Emb'd Breakfast Sets, 75c., worth 10s.
500 Fine Linen Emb'd Breakfast Sets, $1, worth $1 50.
1,000 New Style Emb'd Collars and Cuffs, from 50c. to $2.
5,000 New Style Emb'd Collars, from 2s. to $2.
ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN MARKED DOWN TO CLOSE.
A NEW LOT OF THREAD BORDERED VEILS, From $1 75 to $5.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN VEILS EVER OFFERED.
CLOSING OUT A LOT OF EXTRA FINE PUSHER FLOUNCING LACE.
ALSO, AN INVOICE OF BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
300 Extra fine Emb'd French Caps, from auction, at $1 25, worth $3 25.
200 Extra fine Emb'd French Caps, from auction, at $1, worth $2.
300 Extra fine Emb'd French Caps, from auction, at 5s., worth 10s.
J. BLUXOME, No. 1,117 Broadway, Corner of 25th-st., opposite the Worth Monument.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! TREMENDOUS BARGAINS AT W. K. PEYTON'S "EXCELSIOR CLOAK and MANTILLA HOUSE."
Ladies' Light Zephyr-cloth Sacques, at..........$2 50 and up.
Ladies' Melton, Cloth Sacques, at..........3 00 and up.
Ladies' Fine French Cloth Sacques, at..........4 50 and up.
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Sacques, at..........6 00 and up.
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Circulars, at..........6 50 and up.
Ladies' Rich Taffeta Silk Scarf Mantles, at..........8 00 and up.
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Silk Sacques and Circulars, at..........8 50 and up.
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Basques, at..........9 00 and up.
Having purchased my stock of Silks before the recent advanced prices, I can offer MANTILLAS, MANUFACTURED and TRIMMED, at less than others can sell the silk. No lady should buy before calling at
W. K. PEYTON'S "EXCELSIOR CLOAK and MANTILLA HOUSE," No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
NOTICE.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s. per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in, which will be found many rare bargains.
In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.
Observe— W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LADIES OF NEW-YORK.
DESIRING TO DISPOSE OF MY STOCK OF SPRING PATTERN MANTILLAS, SACQUES, AND SCARFS, IN SILK, CLOTH, GRENADINE AND BAREGE, Before leaving for France, until June 20, I will sell the above beautiful goods very reasonable.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 BROADWAY, first door above 26th-st.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
We will offer ON MONDAY, JUNE 9, Three large invoices of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, Purchased at great sacrifice FOR CASH.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY, OPENING THIS WEEK, BLACK PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, $7. COST TO IMPORT, $16. LACE MANTILLAS, &c., VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY, OPENING THIS WEEK, INVOICES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD GLOVES AND HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY, CLEARING-OUT SALE STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLIN, EVERY VARIETY WHITE GOODS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2c.—LAdies going to the country should supply themselves before the advance. Needles, Canvas, Patterns, &c.; Saxony Yarns all colors. N. B.—New French Invisible Nets and Trimming Ribbons, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—300 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 300 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; fine Paris Kid, 68c. Also, Alexandre's and Courvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK AT RETAIL, MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION. WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, June 9, at retail, several large invoices of new and FASHIONABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS: Bareges, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Challies, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT, 1,500 BAREGE ROBES, from $2 to $4 per ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. LARGE AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER MANTILLAS! Imported per late steamers, and of our own manufacture. ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT CHANTILLY AND LAMA LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS, AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'S DEPARTMENT. NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANT'S WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c., &c., &c. Also, GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, MATS, RODS, &c. LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! GREAT SPECIAL SALE! OUR PRICES FULL 20 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK. ALL OUR STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE THE GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES.
OIL BOILED GROS DE RHINES, at 5s., 6s. 6d., and 6s. per yard.
OIL BOILED PARIS TAFFETAS, FOR MANTILLAS, at 7s., 8s. and 9s. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE at the foot of 66th-st., fronting the East River, large double cottage, extensive pleasure grounds, possessing all the advantages of a town and country residence, will be let in part or in whole, with or without board. Inquire on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing Machine Company, No. 510 Broadway.

TO LET.—NO. 29 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, LARGE building, running through to 7th-st., suitable for almost any kind of public business; No. 175 West 36th-st.; No. 261 West 16th-st.; No. 8 West 41st-st.; No. 307 West 24th-st.; No. 139 West 22d-st., and others, at reduced rents. J. & W. DUNHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in evening.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 112 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 59 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET. By JOHN GAUDU, No. 163 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention. Home comforts can be fully realized. Skillful medical care always at hand. Family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BARTON, Station D, New-York City.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., West of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

AT NO. 22 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av.—Very fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, to let in suites or single, without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—LARGE OR small, to gentlemen only, in a private house, No. 85 East Broadway. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor, to let with board. Inquire at No. 160 Sullivan-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BIRDSALL House, Cornwall, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, situated on the high ground at the foot of Newburgh Bay, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson and surrounding mountains; rooms large and airy, and every convenience and comfort. Horses and carriages on hand at all hours. Address BIRDSALL HOUSE, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.
REFERENCE.
E. Bussell, Esq., office No. 6 Spring-st.
J. F. Malcolm, Esq., office No. 9 Chambers-st.
Charles June, Esq., office No. 137 Maiden-lane.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A family pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, wish a few boarders. Could accommodate three or four families with large, airy rooms and good board. Address H. H. R., Box No. 34, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

SELECT BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN the country by four or five adults; no other boarders; a delightful Summer residence, with plenty of shade, fruit and fresh vegetables; best of references required. Address J. J. W., Boundbrook, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasant, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,058 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 34 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 21. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open; situated only 30 yards from sea-shore; central of the place; house fronting ocean 300 feet; will accomodate 300 guests; two hours from New-York; steamer leaving foot of Murray-st. twice daily, thence by the R. & D. B. railroad. Address
June 1, 1862. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE, within ten minutes' drive of Southport Depot, Conn., [illegible] land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers, fine beach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, &c.; horses, carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to
GEO. PALEN, No. 8 Gold-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD.—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with brown-stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 371 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A large frame dwelling, with piazza on three sides, finely situated immediately on the water, about 20 miles from New-York, and 20 minutes' ride from the steamboat landing. The house contains 15 rooms; there are also stables and carriage-house, a fine garden, planted, and well stocked with small fruits. Also, boating and fishing; plenty of oysters and clams. To a good tenant will be rented low. Inquire of D. MINTHORN, at Water-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 39 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.
Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to
WM. C. ALDEN, No. 371 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 12 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 103 Wall-st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—FOR FIVE months or a year—a large house and carriage-house, with two acres of land, fruit and shade trees, near the dépôt. Rent low. Also, one with five acres—good house and carriage-house, fine view, fruit of all kinds—location very desirable. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 32 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family, to go a short distance in the country; best of references can be produced as to ability, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as an experienced waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 63 West 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as waitress and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; or would go in the country to mind children for the Summer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 149 3d-av., over the fancy store.

EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS.—WE would call your attention to the fact that our New Institute is one of the most respectable and reliable institutes in this City, furnished in a manner suited for the comfort of servants and accommodation of employers. Servants in abundance, both for City and country.
H. & A. QUENPALL, No. [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

AN ENGLISH GIRL, DESIRING A COMfortable home and reasonable remuneration for her services in a family where there are children, may address L. S. CO., No. 2 Franklin-square, Pearl-st., New-York, stating qualifications and wages required.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, ready, civil, neat, well-recommended, at the large old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. By Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 33 West 44th-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A practical American farmer, single, to take charge of some good place near the City; or a situation in the City at some light business; a common laborer's situation not wanted. Reference as regards honesty and capability given. Address J. M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as gardener; he thoroughly understands the business, and knows how to improve a place; good reference given. Address J. C., Box No. 288 *Times* Office.

NAVY.—SITUATION WANTED BY A LAD 16 years of age as clerk for some navy officer. Address J. S., Madison-square Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE FRANÇAISE qui sache coucher et qui ait un bon accent, pour prendre soin de trois petites filles. Il faut qu'elle ait de bonnes recommandations. Se presenter entre 9 heures et midi, au No. 16 Oust 38th-rue, près de la 5me-av.

ON DEMANDE UNE FRANÇAISE QUI sache très bien coudre et faire les robes. Se presenter entre 9 heures et midi No. 16 38me rue (ouest) près de la 5 ieme avenue.

HELP WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER AND confectioner can get employment at No. 551 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE property in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry; good neighborhood for a farm of from 40 to 80 acres; near railroad dépôt, churches and schools, and not more than 40 miles from New-York; must be a healthy location, high ground, plenty of fruit, and price not to exceed $4,000. Address, with full particulars, R. W., Box No. 157, *Times* Office, to June 10.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCAtion as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 123D, 125d, 126th, 128th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house No. 15 2d-place, Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; will be sold on easy terms, or let to a small family at a low rent. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on southerly corner of Van Brunt and Tremont sts., Brooklyn; has a store on first floor, occupied as a bakery; house in good order; rents for $335 per year. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MIRABEAU, PARIS.—C. J. SACHMAYER, who had the honor of the whole management of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Journey through the United States, begs to inform travelers to Europe that he has taken the Direction of the HOTEL MIRABEAU, Rue de la Paix, in Paris, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished, and offers every comfort combined with elegance, for moderate charges.
Having traveled for many years with distinguished European and American families, he feels confident that the experience thus gained will enable him to provide fully for the comfort of those who may honor the Hotel Mirabeau with their patronage.
Paris, May 15, 1862.

THE NAPIER HOUSE—CORNER OF FOURteenth-st. and 4th-av., is hereafter to be kept on the European plan. Elegantly furnished rooms to be rented to gentlemen on moderate terms. Meals served in the restaurant at all hours.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED. Wholesale and for family use. V. MARR, Agent, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. [illegible] No. 25 Ann-st.

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, [illegible] BROADWAY. June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on [illegible], the following gentlemen were chosen [illegible]:

[illegible list of directors, including] Theophilus Anthony, G. B. Satterlee, Fred. G. Chardavoyne, Merriman Knight, Wheeler Bostwick, Daniel Butterfield, John H. Talman, Edward Oothout, John J. McLaren, Reuben R. Rendell, ... Jamison, ... Ward, ... Clayton.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB [illegible], Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip [illegible] thereof will be issued on the 16th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,

Constantly purchased and for sale by TAYLOR BROTHERS, NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,) WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1862, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 16th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1778. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of this loan.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 3, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, June 4, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD AT the Banking-rooms on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES B. WILSON,
PAUL SPOFFORD,	CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
W. E. DAWLEY,	G. HENRY KOOP,
[illegible] ROWLAND,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
FRANCIS LELAND,	GEORGE ELLIS,
AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT.	

Upon the organization of the Board EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 124 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Houses rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurance effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, Secretary's Office, Cleveland, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, June 3, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—Treasurer's Office, Buffalo, May 24, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

Broadway Bank, New-York, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $30,000 or $70,000 [illegible] sum, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY [illegible], 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE.—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SLOOP EDWIN A. JOHNson.—One-fourth part of the sloop Edwin A. Johnson will be sold at public auction at the foot of Rivington st., in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage.—Dated June 6, 1862.

[illegible], Attorney for Mortgagee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,200 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 19 Mercer-street, New-York.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office, Philadelphia, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M, for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately *give security for the faithful performance of the contract.* The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals *accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract*; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed.] A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 6, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN, JOHN MEHAN, NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 40, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 6, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. E. KUGLER, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. **$150.** GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

INSTRUCTION.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR —Or, the Newest Invention in the Art of Swimming, by Professor THEODOR DUMAR. The same invented an apparatus by which it is possible to execute the motions for swimming in the parlor, and be a good swimmer in 12 lessons without any trouble. Instruction for Ladies by Mrs. DUMAR. Academy No. 35 7th-av., corner of 13th-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway. Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, German and Latin, at No. 637 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a young lady, of several years' experience in teaching, a situation in a school, or as governess in a family, to teach the English branches and Latin. Address M. Y. B., Box No. 121 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-class wine, liquor and segar store; location unsurpassed, in the best thoroughfare down town; lease given. Only cash buyers, on account of owner leaving for Europe, will apply at the store No. 3 New-Chambers-st., corner of Chatham-st.

$30,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTner, with from $30,000 to $40,000, to continue a successful importing dry goods business. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. [illegible] Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st. the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by R. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of *Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.*

DR. PHELPS' MEDICATED AND MAGNETIZED FEMALE LOZENGES.—An agreeable, speedy, reliable and harmless substitute for large and repeated doses of domestic medicines. Secured according to act of Congress, and sold only by Dr. PHELPS, Medical Electrician, No. 124 9th-st., near Broadway, where the Doctor may be successfully consulted, day or evening. Call or send for circular, and escape imposition and drugging.

CAUTION.—Having adopted the words "Medicated and Magnetized," and "Female Lozenges," as an original and distinct trade-mark, all persons are forbid using the same or vending miserable counterfeits, under penalty of the law.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY.

THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW FOR ALBANY And Intermediate Landings.

Touching at 30th-st., New-York. Leaves every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River *daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in* Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE

"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"

WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.

PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 63 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 780 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND, RED ASH, WHITE ASH, Locust Mountain and Lehigh Coal, of all sizes. Also, pine, oak and hickory wood. All low for cash.

ABEL B. ABBOTT, Successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 333 Greenwich-st. and No. 30 Beach-st.

ENGRAVING.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.—S. P. AVERY, REmoved from No. 42 Beekman to No. 100 Nassau, corner of Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUMMER SEASON.

SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 11.

IMMENSE COMBINATION.

A FULL, GRAND AND COMPLETE OPERA.

TWO NEW PRIME DONNE.

A CONCERT BY THE GREAT PIANIST GOTTSCHALK.

A PERFORMANCE BY MR. HERRMANN.

ALL ON EVERY ONE AND THE SAME EVENING.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.

Reserved seats and private boxes $1 00

Amphitheatre .... 25 cents.

The sale of seats for the first three nights commences on Tuesday, June 10, at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Siebel's, No. 12 Wall-st.

It is the intention of Mr. Ullman to conduct the six nights of the Summer season on the same system as that which gave so much satisfaction in former years at Castle Garden, viz.: nightly combine the very highest talent in the country in one Grand Festival Entertainment, and offer it to the public at the above rate of admission.

ACCESSIBLE TO ALL CLASSES.

Mr. Ullman has much satisfaction in announcing that the celebrated prima donna,

MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,

will make her first appearance in New-York in LUCREZIA BORGIA.

He likewise has the pleasure to state that MADAME HERRMANN

will make her first appearance on any stage in THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

All the favorites of last season will appear, including MISS KELLOGG, MADAME D'ANGRI, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR SUSINI and SIGNOR AMODIO.

On every evening the great Pianist, Mr. GOTTSCHALK,

will give one of his celebrated Concerts, which will undoubtedly be acknowledged as a most prominent feature of the intended entertainments.

On WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 o'clock precisely,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia Borgia .... Mme. Comte BORCHARD.

(Her first appearance in New-York.)

Orsini .... Madame D'ANGRI.

Gennaro .... Signor BRIGNOLI.

The Duke .... Signor SUSINI.

Conductor and Musical Director .... Signor ABELLA.

In the course of the evening GRAND CONCERT by Mr. GOTTSCHALK,

who will play some of his most favorite morceaux, which will be duly announced on his arrival from his Eastern tour.

After the opera

Grand performance by Mr. HERRMANN,

who will produce several of the most wonderful pieces of his different programmes.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Second night of the opera—Miss KELLOGG.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS BATEMAN,

THE GREAT TRAGIC ACTRESS,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

TUESDAY, June 10,

When she will appear as JULIA, IN THE HUNCHBACK.

Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Madeline Henriques, and a full company.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, June 9,

Benefit of Mr. MOSS.

On which occasion Mr. WALLACK

will have the honor of addressing the audience between the TWO PIECES, NEVER ACTED HERE, the LITTLE TREASURE And RURAL FELICITY.

On which occasion the following array of talent will appear, being the

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Mr. WALLACK, Mr. LESTER WALLACK,

Mr. BLAKE,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. G. FISHER,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. MARK SMITH,	Mrs. VERNON,
Mr. REYNOLDS,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. NORTON,	Miss HENRIQUES,
Mr. YOUNG,	Mrs. SLOAN,
Mr. G. HOLLAND,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss CROCKER,
Mr. FLOYD,	Mrs. REEVES,
Mr. MOORE,	Miss MILLER,
Mr. BROWNE,	Miss CARMAN,
Mr. PARSLOE,	Miss GREEN,
Mr. PARKES.	Miss LA FOREST.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN.

First time in twenty years, with all its original splendor, THE FELON'S DREAM, Or, JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE.

Its immense success demands its repetition.

THE PIRATES OF ALGIERS.

The three pieces will be sustained by the whole Company.

WILL CLOSE.

The 37th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close for the season on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 P. M. Galleries open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents. Catalogue 13 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130

Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110

Second Cabin Passage 60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 1 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back:

First-class $160

Third-class 60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR,) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, June 14.

CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, June 21.

ETNA .... SATURDAY, June 28.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to *Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp,* &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro $150

Cabin passage to Lota $300

Cabin passage to San Francisco $400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau $45

Passage money to Havana 50

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, [illegible], for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

New-York, May 20, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS.

Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

WILL OPEN MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

Only ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION to the Cremorne Gardens, the Palace of Music, the Equestrian School and everything.

NO LIQUORS OF ANY KIND

Will be sold or tolerated.

Other refreshments—Creams, Ices, Confectionery, Fruits, Cigars, &c., of the very best kind.

These splendid Gardens have arbors and bowers, fountains, flowers, foliage, shaded walks, delightful promenades, and every comfort desirable for relaxation and enjoyment. In the

BEAUTIFUL CHINESE PAGODA

Will be one of the finest bands in the country, constantly discoursing most eloquent music.

Commodore FOOTE and Col. SMALL will hold levees at each performance.

There will be a grand Musical and Terpsichorean entertainment in the

PALACE OF MUSIC.

(See other advertisement.)

There will also be

A SPLENDID EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE

in the great Turkish Pavilion, by such artists as

MADAME TOURNAIRE, JULIAN KENT, and CONRAD BROTHERS, SIGNOR BLISS.

The Gardens will be open for Evenings only on MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS.

First afternoon opening on WEDNESDAY NEXT,

And then

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

except Sunday, during the season.

The hour of closing is 11½ P. M.

Admission to Cremorne Garden, Palace of Music, Hall of Flora and Equestrian School .... 25 cts. only

Reserved Seats in Equestrian School .... 25 cts. extra

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

WILL OPEN MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

ONLY ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION

To the Palace of Music, the Cremorne Gardens, the Equestrian School, the Hall of Flora, &c.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL PALACE

Operas, Ballet, Pantomime, &c., by the best artists, such as

CARLOTTA PATTI,	ISABEL CUBAS,
MADAME STRAKOSCH,	MLLE. THELEUR,
SIG. SBRIGLIA,	SIG. XIMINES,
SIG. ARDOVANI,	HERR WEITHOFF,

And a host of talent.

Musical Conductor .... THOMAS BAKER.

The coolest and most beautiful Saloon in the country.

A luxurious private boudoir for ladies and children.

Admission .... 25 cents.

Reserved Chairs .... 25 cents extra.

Orchestra Arm-chairs .... 50 cents extra.

Performance commences with promenade music at 7 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Inauguration of the Summer season, under the management of

PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

On Monday will positively be produced the new, extraordinary, fantastic, gorgeous, superb, and thoroughly unprecedented grand Spectacular Burlesque, by Charles Gayler, entitled

THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST:

Or, THE KING OF THE MAGICAL ISLAND.

Being a Heteroclite Drama of the Histrionic and Magical. In the course of which the full glories of the new

FLORAL PSYCHOMANTEUM

will be developed, and the latest mystery of

PSYCHICAL SECOND SIGHT,

illustrated by Miss L. M. ANDERSON. The following entirely new company have been engaged:

Miss EMILY THORNE,

the beautiful and talented burlesque actress, from the Adelphi Theatre, London. Her first appearance in America.

Miss IONE BURKE,

the New-York favorite in burlesque. Little MARY BULLOCK, the admirable young artist. First appearance at this theatre. AUGUSTA and MARIE, the talented twin sisters. Mrs. MARK SMITH,

Mr. JAMES G. BURNETT,

His first appearance at this theatre.

Mr. NICKINSON,

The old Olympic favorite.

Mr. CHARLES HALE.

Mr. S. HEMPLE,

From the Walnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. CHAPLIN,

From McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. His first appearance in this City.

Mr. HENRY RUSSELL, Mr. T. MORRIS, Mr. C. BARNETT, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. WALL.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

Mr. J. H. ANDERSON, Jr., Assistant Wizard,

Miss LOUISA ANDERSON,

Miss HELEN ANDERSON,

(her first appearance in New-York,)

Miss ELIZA and Miss FLORA ANDERSON,

will also appear each evening.

There will be

A GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,

A HOST OF AUXILIARIES,

and in one scene of the Spectacle, nearly

300 PERFORMERS

will be before the audience at one time.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,

surpassing anything yet seen on the New-York stage, by Mr. J. E. Hayes.

THE MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS

by Mr. Mollenhauer, under whose direction the choral arrangements have been perfected. In the grandeur of the scenery, the gorgeous character of the dresses, the superb tableaux, the marvelous transformation scenes, the immense processions, the novel mechanical effects, the magical metamorphoses, and the immensity of labor which has been bestowed upon the whole production, Prof. Anderson confidently assures the New-York public that

"THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST"

HAS NO PARALLEL

and is the inaugural drama of its class.

In the course of the drama the

GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH

will return to New-York, and the glories of the Psychomanteum, in their new phase, will efface all recollections of recent attempts at magic.

Box-office open every day, from 9 A. M. Seats can be secured three days in advance, and should be secured immediately.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,

No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,

at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN,

No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.

THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.,

Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S FIREWORKS.

Depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.

H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 28 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 182. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, June 7, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, C. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 186 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 49 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK, Commencing MONDAY, June 9.

By the urgent solicitation of numerous patrons, the manager has determined to

CONTINUE THE BABY SHOW

CONTINUE THE BABY SHOW

ONE WEEK LONGER.

ONE WEEK LONGER.

ONE WEEK LONGER.

The very finest babies of the exhibition will remain, including

THE $100 FIRST PREMIUM CHILD.

THE $100 FIRST PREMIUM CHILD.

THE $100 FIRST PREMIUM CHILD.

FIVE $50 PREMIUM CHILDREN.

FIVE $50 PREMIUM CHILDREN.

EIGHTEEN PAIRS PREMIUM TWINS.

THREE SETS PREMIUM TRIPLETS.

THREE BEAUTIFUL FAT BABIES.

60 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Beside the Wonder of Wonders, the

CHILD EIGHT MONTHS OLD,

WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES,

together constituting the greatest

GALAXY OF HUMAN BEAUTY

ever beheld—a perfect cluster of

HUMAN ROSE-BUDS.

HUMAN ROSE-BUDS.

HUMAN ROSE-BUDS.

The exceeding diminutiveness of the 1 lb. 7 oz. child surpasses all comprehension. An ordinary finger ring passes easily over its hand and arm to the elbow.

They will all be on exhibition every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M., and those over 4 years old from 7 to 9 P. M.

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT.

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT.

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,

the smallest man of his age in the world,

18 YEARS OLD, ONLY 29 INCHES HIGH,

WEIGHING BUT 24½ POUNDS,

will be on exhibition at all hours, every day and evening, and at intervals give a variety of interesting performances.

Also to be seen, at all hours, THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN, from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, and EVERY EVENING AT ¼ TO 8,

Will be produced in the Lecture Room,

THE ELEGANT COMEDIETTA,

THE MARRIED RAKE,

And the excellent farce,

YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER!

Entertainments which have never failed to meet with bursts of applause.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee .... MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.

James Pilgrim .... Acting Manager.

C. T. Parsloe .... Business Agent.

A. H. Davenport .... Stage Manager.

Stage Director .... Mr. E. A. [illegible].

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance commence at 8 o'clock.

First appearance of the charming and accomplished Comedienne,

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

who will appear in her celebrated and original character of FANCHON, THE CRICKET,

performed by her with immense success in all the principal cities of the Union.

New Overture, dedicated to Miss Maggie Mitchell, composed by Joseph Noll, Conductor of Orchestra.

MONDAY EVENING, June 9, 1862,

and every night during the week,

will be presented, the thrilling Drama, (translated from the German, by A. Waldauer, Esq., and copyright entered by him, according to Act of Congress, for Miss Maggie Mitchell,) entitled

FANCHON, Or, THE CRICKET.

FANCHON, her original character .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

Father Barbeaud, a rich farmer .... Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

Landry .... { Twin .... Mr. J. W. Collier.

Didier .... { Brothers } .... Mr. A. H. Davenport.

Etienne .... Mr. G. Ramond.

Pierre .... Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr.

Collin .... Mr. Bilby Hall.

Father Caillard .... Mr. T. J. Hind.

Mathieu .... Mr. [illegible].

Martineau .... Mr. Wilkinson.

Old Fadet .... Mrs. A. Hind.

Mother Barbeaud .... Mrs. H. F. [illegible].

Madelon .... Mrs. J. H. Stoddart.

Mariette .... Miss Adele Plunket [illegible].

Susette .... Miss [illegible].

Manon .... Miss [illegible].

Annette .... Miss Blanchard.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TERMINUS.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-STREET FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M. 1 P. M.	6 A. M. 1 P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]
10½ A. M. 7 P. M.	10 A. M. 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 6 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 8 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN N. CLARKE, OF CHICAGO, having been this day admitted a partner in our house, the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of DATER, CLARKE & CO.

PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st.

New-York, June 3, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK AND BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

New-York, June 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—D. THORNTON BIRDSALL IS A MEMber of our firm from this date.

June 2, 1862. BIRDSALL BROTHERS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the O. F. Hall Association of the City of New-York will be held in their Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for the Board of Managers for the ensuing year; also, for two Inspectors of the next annual election, will take place at 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 3 and 10 Pine-st.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.— Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Diamonds, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

(Continued from First Page.)

ing and made another advance. This was repeated two or three times, when I found they did not retire as before, and their fire was very destructive. I ordered a charge with the bayonet. At that moment I received notice from the left that the Thirty-seventh New-York were firing into us. As the men were advancing to the charge, I turned my horse and rode rapidly to Col. HAYMAN, (whose regiment had not advanced as far as ours, and whose left wing was kept back to protect our left flank,) about six rods from the line, and told him what had been said. He replied, "Never fear, Colonel, we shall not hit your men."

I turned my horse to the regiment, still advancing, with a yell, to the charge, and was struck in the instep by a ball, and fainted for a moment, and was helped off the horse by Col. HAYMAN. Two men took off my belt and carried me back towards the road. I sat on a log for a moment, recovered from the faintness and returned to the regiment as I could best get there—perhaps the whole distance I retired altogether was fifteen or twenty rods. I was gone from the regiment altogether not to exceed ten minutes. When I returned, the regiment was just closing the good work of the charge at and in a strong breastwork, of (I think) Revolutionary construction. This is the spot that happened in the fight to cover the whole front of our regiment, and this is the work we carried by the bayonet—the enemy leaving *sixty-three* dead upon the spot.

I had omitted to state that when I returned to the regiment, after my slight injury, I met Lieut. Col. BEACH being brought off the field, wounded in the thigh. In the meantime, Major FAIRBANKS' horse had been shot under him, and he was in the immediate command when I reached the regiment. The firing soon began to cease, and the enemy retired in great confusion into the fallen timber, from which they were finally most gallantly driven by the New-York Thirty-eighth, Col. WARD, by an attack from the road.

I was ordered to hold the breastwork all night. We did so. I sent out, as soon as dark, vedettes to the front, with orders to report the least movement. The regiment remained under arms the whole night; it was raining during the entire time, and we had nothing to eat or drink. No man complained. Of course, I suffered much with my ankle, and could only change my location by the aid of the shoulders of some of the men. The worst thing to me, personally, was the moaning of our wounded enemies in front during the entire night. "Water"—"help"—"for God sake help me"—came from every quarter.

But every man was kept at his post. The day dawned, and then I learned that, during the darkness of the night, we had been drinking water brought by soldiers from the ditch, in which lay a score of dead rebels. Capt. TRAVERSE, of Company E, emptied the balance of his canteen out, and it was quite red.

It was required of the Michigan Fifth to carry the breastworks—they *did it* with the bayonet. They had no support but the Thirty-seventh New-York, which prevented their being flanked on the left.

But I am spinning this out too long. We are reduced sadly in numbers; but are ready for the work again, whenever *the work is ready for us*. We have been here some days. I do not know how long we shall remain.

This is a hasty *hotch-potch*, (as Dalton spelled it,) gotten up by a sick man, on the cleanest paper he could find in camp. Your true friend, TERRY.

COCHRANE'S CHASSEURS.

Its Experiences on the Peninsula—The Battle of Williamsburgh—Sketches by the Way—The Suburbs of Richmond.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS, "ON THE ROAD TO RICHMOND," May 29, 1862.

The fortunes of this regiment have been various since I last wrote to the TIMES, six months since, from old Camp Advance. Disease and accident have thinned the ranks, but the real, vital, energetic part remains, and the seven hundred rank and file are, in my judgment, better qualified to act together *now*, than the thousand men formerly were.

Your humble correspondent was at the battle of Williamsburgh, not, indeed, through the heat and brunt of the day; but yet in time to get a good glimpse of the field, to hear the bursting of shells, the songs of solid shot, and the rattling of the deadly shower. That rainy day showed to the country and to the world that the army of the Potomac is invincible; that time, and money, and skill have not been expended in vain in clothing, feeding and disciplining this grand force. On that murky and misty Monday morning our poor fellows had to engage with tremendous odds. They had to combat an enemy securely intrenched in forts, redoubts and rifle-pits, with a broad belt of abattis in front. The rebels had plenty of sleep in dry barracks, and our troops found refuge in the woods, with but their blankets, and awoke from their fitful slumbers with the rain beating upon them. In this plight they had to advance against an enemy in position waiting to receive them; an enemy, too, that knew all the points of advantage, and had them secured. The contest was waged all day with the greatest odds against us; not but there were plenty of Union troops advancing, but they *could not get there*. Still the enemy was badly beaten. Yet it was generally anticipated that on the morning of Tuesday the conflict would be renewed. The extent and completeness of our victory was not at first realized. And there were thousands of brave fellows who longed for that morrow to dawn, that they might have a share in this second victory. Tuesday came, but the forts and every stronghold of the enemy were deserted. Among the abattis, and on the open plain, and behind the long and crooked line of rail fence, and clear up to the wide and deep *fosse* of Fort Magruder, the ground was strewn here and there with bodies stark and stiff. Behind the fence, on the right, the rebels lay in large numbers; and in the woods, and among the abattis on the left lay the grim corpse of many a gallant son of the North. The glory of this day's achievement belongs mainly to the troops under HEINTZELMAN; but Gen. PECK's Brigade, from the division of Gen. COUCH, under KEYES, and the brigades in the division of SMITH, in the same corps, bore a noble part in the fight. Indeed, great praise is due to the troops of PECK, especially to the Anderson Zouaves, and Baron DE TROBRIAND's regiment, the Fifty-fifth. Gen. GRAHAM's Brigade, composed of the First United States Chasseurs, Col. JOHN COCHRANE; Twenty-third Pennsylvania, (late Birney Zouaves,) Col. NEIL; First Long Island Volunteers, Col. ADAMS; Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Col. RIPLEY, and Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Col. WILLIAMS, were loudly called for, but did not get up till the day was almost won. Col. ADAMS, who was temporarily in command, mistook a general order, and the brigade was not started soon enough in the day. After they did get under way, the five regiments, with the Chasseurs right in front, went on in nearly a double-quick time, despite the rain and mud and closely-packed knapsacks. Our line of battle was formed in the midst of a drenching rain, with the whistling of bullets for our only music. It was then that the day looked dismal indeed. It was the first really active scene these battalions had witnessed. They heard the roar of the guns, the cheers at the charge—saw the wounded brought in on stretchers—but there was no flinching. The Seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New-York, the Tenth Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island, composing DEVENS' Brigade, (formerly COUCH's,) were also there. These three brigades, making up the division of COUCH, were on the ground, and, as stated above, two regiments of PECK were especially noted in the engagement. We all missed the familiar face of GRAHAM. In Camp Winfield Scott he was taken sick, and got leave of absence for fifteen days; the time has been doubled, and he is not yet wholly convalescent. *We all entertain great confidence in the General, and* pray that he may soon be restored to his command by returning health.

Our division rested at Williamsburgh. At the expiration of two days we started "onward to Richmond." The progress of these columns of infantry with lines indefinitely long of stores and artillery, has been necessarily slow. Twelve miles has been the maximum of the advance for any one day. The aspect of the country in some places is inviting; in others extremely forbidding. Here on the right and left are swamps and thickets, the abodes of innumerable frogs and snakes. On the other hand are seen magnificent fields of wheat and oats, beautiful gardens, and [illegible] even a chicken, duck, [illegible] the place homelike. War has banished [illegible]. Skulking negroes are often found [illegible], and large numbers have escaped into the woods from the rebels, and when occasion offers, come into the Union lines and give themselves up. They are generally ignorant, [illegible] ignorant of everything, save the method of hoeing corn, [illegible] and being lazy. They invariably seem to have the [illegible] notion that "dem dar Yankees" have some "fossil" to hoe them at once. And on this platform they act as soon as they get into our [illegible].

Nearly everybody was disappointed in the Chickahominy. It was looked forward to as a line across which our passage was to be difficult. But we have left it far in the rear. Bottom's Bridge is a thing of the past. There were no great swamps, and no fortifications at all. As we advanced the rebels fell back, and the creek was crossed without the loss of a man or the drowning of a mule. At Bottom's Bridge, which was burned by the foe, the stream is narrow, fordable, and on either shore marshy. New bridges for infantry and artillery, were thrown across the stream in a short time. The commissary trains and baggage of all kinds have been left on the Eastern side of the creek. Nothing has been brought over save the material of war. The soldiers are incumbered with nothing, not even a blanket—all has been ordered to the rear. The general order also included "all sick men and *cowards*," those who could not dance to the "music of the Union." A *few*, and but few, it must be said with sorrow, responded to the call.

All property is protected by Gen. McCLELLAN. A strong Provost-guard follows each division, and every house in front and on the flanks is guarded. Though the occupants have fled, the premises are not the less protected. One instance of this will illustrate the whole. Mrs. CARTER, wife of the late Dr. CARTER, owned a fine mansion and a plantation of nearly 2,000 acres, on the rising grounds to the left of Bottom Bridge. Her sons joined the rebel army, her numerous slaves swelled the fatigue parties of our enemy, and she, with her daughters, fled like stricken deers. The Doctor's books were left behind; beds, bedding and furniture remained; in fact, so sudden was the movement, that the widow had no time to get her goods away. The house remains tenantless, and strongly guarded. The widow, had she remained, would have received every possible protection. Another planter, whose estate joined CARTER's, did not leave, and entertained no such notion. He said Mrs. CARTER was afraid of her own personal safety and that of her daughters, and fled accordingly. In response to a query, the same individual replied, that he had suffered more from the rebels than he had from the Union forces. This has been the constant admission in all quarters. The enemy have labored only to destroy, while the army of the Union is engaged in restoring and building up. The people are all rebels here, without exception; and how Gen. McCLELLAN can have patience with them, and take their stiff answers and their sour looks, and then guard their property from harm, is something which many good fellows here cannot "see through." But he does it, and has been doing it since he left Old Point Comfort. Hardly can the boys break an old rail fence to cook their rations, for the rotten rails are guarded.

Yesterday a reconnoissance was made in front by the Tenth Massachusetts, Col. RIPLEY, and the Chasseurs, commanded by Maj. HAMLIN. They advanced nearly parallel with and close to the railroad track beyond our line of pickets, until the rebel camps were seen. The rebel pickets fell back, and our advance was greeted with several shells, pretty well aimed. The objects of the reconnoissance were satisfactorily effected, and the two battalions returned to camp. The enemy does not seem to be so strong in front of our centre as he is on the right. It is intended to "open" upon them to-morrow. CASEY and COUCH have their divisions planted compactly. Our batteries are all in position in the advance, and everything is in readiness.

The battle in front of HEINTZELMAN, on Tuesday, was distinctly heard raging here. We, of course, know nothing about it, any more than that PORTER was successful, and took many prisoners. A further advance was made by KEYES' entire corps, to-day; so that our outposts are advanced a mile and a half beyond Summit Station, or within *four and a half* miles of the rebel Capital. A small reconnoitering party, of the Ninety-sixth New-York, this morning engaged with a reserve of the rebel pickets. One Union Major and two privates were killed. The rebels were driven in, with a loss of several killed and wounded. These last were brought within our lines, and some of them had their legs amputated. We still hold the advanced posts, and have the railroad in use as far as Summit. The rebels are represented as being in very strong force in front of us, and are only waiting for aggressive measures on our side. I will give you further information of the operations this morning in another letter. The weather is clear and pleasant. MILES.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE CHASSEURS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

Lieut. COZZENS, of the Chasseurs, Col. JOHN COCHRANE, writes to his brother, FREDERICK S. COZZENS, a merchant of this city, the following interesting letter:

IN CAMP, NEAR RICHMOND, June 2, 1862.

DEAR FRED.: We had a severe battle last Saturday, in which the Chasseurs took a prominent part. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 27. None of the officers were hurt. I received a shot which passed through my coat, knocking a hole in my memorandum book, carrying away the ring of my watch, and bending a five cent piece nearly double. This probably saved me from at least a severe wound. Drop a line to DAN, and tell him to inform me that I am not hurt. The enemy got possession of our camp, and ransacked it. I lost my blankets, overcoat, and that little toilet bag which you gave me.

Yours, in haste, E. COZZENS.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

THE ADVANCE FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

The First Brigade at Martinsburgh—Preparations for a March on Winchester—Gen. Shields' Fight at Front Royal, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GEN. BANKS' DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

I have just returned from Martinsburgh, where the First Brigade is rapidly concentrating, with a view to a still further advance. All is quiet there—not a rebel to be seen. The Brigade is under command of Gen. CRAWFORD, who has just taken the place of Col. DONNELLY—not that the latter is not considered competent, but because the General, as a matter of course, ranks him. The change was decided upon before the retreat, and has not, I repeat, been made in consequence of any want of ability on the part of the gallant Colonel. The brigade, as it stands, is rather irregular. It is composed of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania First Maryland, (what is left of the gallant fellows,) which is rapidly filling up, the Fifth Connecticut and the Tenth Maine. Besides the above, there are Capt. HAMPTON's Battery, which I have written to you about, and about 700 cavalry, sent on by Gen. HATCH, commanding cavalry. All of the above are now at Martinsburgh, with the exception of the Fifth Connecticut, and they are leaving for the same point while I am writing this hasty note; for I must be with them.

The health of the brigade is excellent. I have passed through all the hospital tents and buildings, and find all doing well and thankful to Acting Brigade Surgeon HELMER and his efficient assistants, for the care they have received.

Gen. SHIELDS' fight at Front Royal is still the prominent subject of conversation in this portion of the army. It is believed here that the main force of the rebels is marching in to concentrate, with others, in front of Gen. FREMONT, in order to keep him back if possible. But you are in as good a position to learn what is doing there, as we are here, for the present. I do not think, however, you will be long.

It is not supposed that we will remain long at Martinsburgh. The intention, I believe, is to push on to Winchester as soon as possible, in order to avenge the attack which caused us to fall back, under the impression that the circumstances are more favorable.

The Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons who were taken during the retreat, have all been liberated by the rebels unconditionally. Surgeon STONE received his unconditional parole (as it is called) from my old friend Gen. WHEAT, (in the Walker filibuster war in Nicaragua,) now Maj. WHEAT, in the rebel army—a gallant, but misguided man. The Surgeons report that our sick and wounded were kindly treated, and every attention given them that circumstances would allow. Don't credit any of the stories about their going into the hospitals and bayoneting our sick and wounded. Give the devil his due. On the word of our Surgeons, they treated them kindly. Two men (not sick or wounded) were killed in front of one of the hospitals, but that was before the rebels knew that the building was an hospital.

There is nothing further to be written at present, under the censorship, and I am very glad of it, for the rear of the brigade is moving, and Dr. HELMER has just sent me word that if I am with the advance, it is time I was in the saddle. J. E.

Telegraphic Censorship—The Evacuation of Harper's Ferry—Cause of the Movement—A Slight Demonstration by the Rebels.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

The contest is over for the present at Harper's Ferry, as the rebels have left en masse. My telegrams have given very, very meagre accounts of the state of things existing here meantime. The military supervision has been so restrictive that I have repeatedly questioned whether to stay and attempt to inform you of *anything*, or to leave in despair. I have endeavored, uniformly, to be guided by the instructions to army correspondents from the "Military Supervisor of Army Intelligence," embodied in my parole, yet the total of my first dispatch from here was suppressed at Washington. It comprised an account quite within what I thought I should be allowed to send—of Wednesday's work; the reconnoissance and fight at Charlestown; of a National scouting party routed the night before on London Heights; and of the Wednesday morning's freight train being brought to a halt by two shells fired by the rebels from the Virginia side opposite the Point of Rocks; and embraced the most eventful 24 hours we have had here. Gen. SAXTON deputed Acting Brig.-Gen. MILES, the Chief of his Staff, to supervise the dispatch, on the supposition that it would go on his authority direct to the TIMES. Assistant Adjt.-Gen. MERRILL was present, and both gentlemen concurred in seeing no objection to it, and Col. MILES gave it a written indorsement. At the telegraph office the operators said all dispatches must go to Washington. There it was sent and there the message was wholly suppressed.

Since the news of Gen. BANKS' defeat reached here, until last Saturday, and in fact Sunday, Harper's Ferry—including Bolivar, an extension of this village—has been uncertain what would be its fate. The inhabitants—the two or three hundred that are left out of the thousands before the rebellion broke out—during that time, at best, lay nervously and sleeplessly in their beds, and for several nights made a general stampede over the reconstructed railroad bridge across the Potomac into Maryland, men, women and children congregated, contrabands and all, for fear of the descent of an overwhelming force of the rebels, under cover of the darkness, and remained there until daylight and assuring intelligence warranted them to return.

The place selected to meet the advancing enemy was the ridge of Bolivar Heights, an advantageous position, about a mile and a half from the Ferry. On Thursday, Gen. SAXTON became satisfied that the enemy was in the neighborhood with a force quite three to his one, and that he had prepared to commence an attack that night or the next morning; he therefore ordered a general retreat across the Potomac River, to commence about 12 o'clock that night. The soldiers marched down through the streets so quietly that one could fancy their feet were muffled. The citizens huddled along, both colors and sexes, women and little children, some in arms, some carried by fathers and larger brothers, and others fearfully clutching their parents' hands and clothes. The contrabands were loaded down with their characteristic bundles, always present, and always packed up ready for a start. The citizens—such as were free from other more important cares—were carrying such valuables and household articles as came first to mind and hand. Keepers of the little stores here took with them little but the contents of their tills. Their stocks were purposely kept low. There was but one outlet for these motley thousands—the railroad bridge, destitute of parapet or rail, high up in the air. Everyone crowded anxious upon his fellow in the van, and wondered what *was* the reason they *couldn't* get on, ahead there. And the next morning, and all next day, such a sight as was presented! The people relied upon a heavy battery planted upon Maryland Heights, opposite the town; also, if necessary, upon the destruction of the bridge, to prevent the rebels from following them across the Potomac; they therefore retired no further than Sandy Hook, a little straggling village about a mile below, around the spur of the Maryland Heights, which would shield them from any possible firing on this side. Sandy Hook must be styled a village, I suppose, but it is of the rawest and roughest material, on the smallest scale, and of the most primitive construction, that ever was comprehended under that appellation. Yet this was our city of refuge.

There were congregated hundreds of soldiers, arrived and departing, awaiting orders or transportation; almost hundreds of railroad employes, quartered troops along the line, &c., &c., and the citizens and contrabands of Harper's Ferry. The contrabands, for the most part, took the grand mountain sides of London and Maryland Heights for their walls, and the Heavens for their roof. Some white women and children had no other choice. Old sheds and freight cars, stoops, and ledges of the huge, overhanging rocks, also gave shelter to families.

It was the impossibility of a safe retreat in case of defeat, and pursuit by the victorious enemy, which impelled Gen. SAXTON to take this anticipatory step. The troops and citizens must have been destroyed by hundreds in attempting to make their escape across that bridge, under the excitement and pressure of a relentless enemy close upon their heels. But previously he had taken the precaution to plant a heavy siege battery opposite the town, which would probably terrify the enemy into keeping a respectful distance from the place, or cut him up and defeat him if he did not heed the warning; so that the town was not abandoned, in a military sense. Extraordinary means of retreat were provided and in waiting that morning in case of need; but the enemy only appeared on the top of Bolivar Heights, our old position, and received a salute of our siege battery, which caused his precipitate retreat.

On Sunday last we heard a rumor here that JACKSON had met McDOWELL at Winchester and been defeated; and it was thought possible that the rebels might make a desperate throw for his fortune and come back upon Harper's Ferry. Orders were issued accordingly for the evacuation of Bolivar by the women and children, to clear the way for our shell, should the enemy make his appearance once more. But he has not yet come within several miles; and, as we now hear, probably engaged FREMONT at Winchester yesterday.

Early yesterday morning Gen. SIGEL arrived here, and superseded Gen. SAXTON, as I telegraphed last night, and immediately ordered an advance with a considerable force. The force started yesterday at 4 P. M. As it has full fifty hours the start of the arrival of this letter in the TIMES at any point south, I venture the statement. Yours, J. E.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Gordon, alias Nassau—The Chase—Her Cargo, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. S. STATE OF GEORGIA, OFF WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

I have a brief moment allowed me to furnish you with a few of the principal details attending the capture of the rebel steamer *Gordon*, now yclept the *Nassau*, while attempting to run the blockade off this place, this morning. The weather was thick and foggy, when a gray figure which soon assumed the shape of a ship, was seen to loom up in the distance, bearing northwest, and running direct toward the channel. Chase was at once given by this ship, and signal made to the *Victoria* to chase, to which she promptly responded, each running athwart her bow for the purpose of intercepting her. She was soon within the range of our guns, when a shot from our Parrot was fired across her bow, whose only effect appeared to be that of accelerating her speed. Thinking a more formidable exhibition of power might exercise a healthy and salutary influence, a shot from one of our thirty-twos was fired at her direct. At this period we were all going at full speed, we having the advantage of cutting athwart her bow at an acute angle. Suffice it to say, that we were now rapidly shortening the distance between us, when, after a few well-directed shot, which struck in such close proximity as to render her position somewhat dangerous, she hauled down her colors, (the English ensign, which she had assumed for the occasion,) stopped her engine, and surrendered. She has a valuable assorted cargo on board, a large portion of which is composed of the finest English Enfield rifles. She will leave for the North this evening in charge of Lieut. HUXFORD, U. S. N., with a prize crew.

This is the vessel that had the honor of carrying that delectable pair of would-be dignitaries, Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, from this port to Nassau, whence they reëmbarked for Europe on the *Trent*, and is commanded by the same officer that had her in charge on that occasion. She appears, however, to have gone out this last time in charge of MAFFITT, late an officer in the United States Navy, who, it is said, left her at Nassau, when the command devolved upon the individual having her in charge at the time of her capture. How and why the one retired and the other assumed command is not very clearly understood, and especially so when we take into consideration the fact that Miss MAFFITT remains on board as a passenger.

The *Gordon* left Wilmington on the 28th of last month, and the *Nashville* is said to have left on the ensuing day or night. The latter is reported to have been under sailing orders at Nassau when the *Gordon* left, and also destined for this port.

This is one of the most important captures since the establishment of the blockade, as she has hitherto managed to evade our fleet with a most singular dexterity. Her career, however, is now about closed, and her end is another practical demonstration of the ancient adage that it is "a long lane that hath no turn."

I may mention that about the time she hauled down her flag, a small boat was lowered from the after part of the ship, by means of which several men made their escape to the beach. A well-directed shot from the *Victoria* is thought to have placed one or two of the fugitives *hors du combat*.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 6.

The gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, from Key West, has arrived.

A letter dated Key West, May 30, says:

The Prize Court have now in their hands the cases of over twenty vessels, which represent property valued, at the lowest estimate, at over a million of dollars.

The most valuable prize now in the hands of the United States Marshal is the British steamship *Circassian*, Capt. HUNTER. This ship loaded at Bordeaux, France, in March last, with the following cargo:

1,500 cases sweet oil, 930 hhds. claret wine, 339 half casks do., 107 bbls. brandy, 200 half do., and 536 cases brandy, 17 cases hardware, 30 packages do., 34 casks do., 3 cases engravings, 57 bbls. drugs, 77 cases do., 2 hhds. do., 7 casks do., 17 baskets, 100 kegs paint, 1 keg coffee, 1 case paint brushes, 46 bbls. soda ash, 112 boxes tea, 1,082 bags coffee, 86 cases boots and shoes, 3 cases prepared skins, 41 bags blankets, 4 bales goods, 73 cases linens, 15 cases cream tartar, 9 cases quinine, 2 pipes, 116 quarter do., 165 eighth do. brandy, 946 cases sardines, 26 cases preserved meats, 2 cases confectionery, 4 cases Bologna sausages, 5 do. peas, 15 do. truffles, 10 do. mushrooms, 150 do. prunes, 25 do. absynthe, 300 do. brandy fruit, 25 bags pepper and 30 casks vinegar. The whole valued at over $280,000.

The vessel herself is a first-class steamship, and was formerly employed in the Glasgow line. She is in perfect order. The Prize Commissioner, Mr. G. D. ALLEN, has taken the depositions of the officers and crew and examined the correspondence found on board. He has discovered among a parcel of letters put on board at Bordeaux one in which it is stated by a correspondent in Bordeaux to a New-Orleans house, that the entire cargo and vessel were insured in London offices for 15 per cent. against fire, marine and war risks.

A *bona fide* charter party also turns up, in which it appears that the Bordeaux managers agree to land 1,000 tons of freight in New-Orleans at $40 per ton, and in case they do not succeed in evading the blockade, 15 per cent., in the shape of primage, is to be allowed as a compensation.

The case has been ably argued by District-Attorney THOMAS J. BOYNTON, and the defence have done all in their power to save the ship and cargo. But in our opinion the case is already condemned. We do not see how the Court can restore her. The vessel and cargo will yield, if properly managed, the sum of $500,000.

Besides the *Circassian*, we have in port the following vessels, all of which will be condemned as soon as their cases come before the Judge:

Schr. *Magnolia* and cargo of 212 bales cotton and 600 staves.
Schr. *Newcastle*, 77 bales cotton and 300 bbls. turpentine.
Schr. *Quarry*, with coffee, powder, soda, &c.
Steamship *Swan*, with 950 bales cotton and 300 bbls. resin.
Schr. *Andromeda*, with 307 bales cotton and 1,000 hhds.
Schr. *W. C. Bee*, with 165 bales of cotton.
Schr. *Eugenie*, with 206 bales of cotton.
Schr. *Grace E. Baker*, with 178 bales of cotton.
Schr. *Prudent*, with 100 bales of cotton.
Schr. *Rose*, with 48 bales of cotton.
Schr. *R. C. Files*, with 226 bales of cotton.
Schr. *Cora*, with 412 bales of cotton.

Total bales now in the possession of the Court, unsold, 2,682; valued at $325,000.

A portion of the above cotton has been placed on board the New-York bark *Kate Stamler*, and is now, doubtless, in New-York. Capt. R. W. WELCH, Deputy Marshal, left in the *Baltic* for the purpose of selling this cargo for the United States. The bark *Texan Star*, Capt. PIKE, has been chartered to take the remainder to New-York, and will sail in twenty days.

The steamer *Swan*, from Mobile, with 950 bales, is not yet discharged. Her ground tier is damaged slightly. The cargo of the *Andromeda* is in perfect order, and it will be transferred to the bark *Texan Star*.

The *Andromeda* will, without doubt, be sent to New-York for sale, with the cargo of the *Newcastle*, (turpentine,) and the resin of the steamer *Swan*.

The schooner *R. C. Files* was sold by the Marshal on the 13th, for $1,063. She is now loading for New-Orleans, with coffee, flour, salt, bread, &c. Her name has been changed to *Mary Campbell*. Capt. REDMAN, of Newburyport, goes in her to New-Orleans, as supercargo. This will probably be the first sailing vessel to enter the port since the blockade has been raised.

GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

Division of the Force—Unsuccessful Attempt to Cross White River—Reports from Corinth.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, BATESVILLE, Ark., Monday, May 19, 1862.

This command of Major-Gen. CURTIS in the Southwest has been recently divided by an order from Gen. HALLECK to send ten regiments to the Mississippi with the greatest dispatch. They are to reach the river at Cape Girardeau. The divisions are in command of Brigadier-Gens. ASBOTH and DAVIS, and consist in part of the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, the Eighth and Twenty-second Indiana, part of the First Missouri Cavalry, and a full battery. The reports of the rebel Quartermasters at Corinth are said to represent that provisions and forage are exceedingly scarce, and that the army will have either to come out and try and bring on a general engagement, or fall back. Of the true condition of affairs at that point your readers are probably better informed than we can be, as our information is derived from intercepted letters, and the writers can only give individual opinions, which, unless from some one high in authority, cannot be reliable.

Our advance, under Brigadier-Gen. OSTERHAUS, near the Little Red River, (a tributary of the White River,) had a skirmish on the 19th. Two hundred men were sent out as an escort to a foraging party. They were attacked by about eight hundred Texan Rangers, under COLEMAN, and a band under HICKS. These leaders are notorious scamps and desperadoes. Our party were reinforced and the enemy completely routed. Eighteen were found dead on the field. Of our men, 15 were killed; the wounded and missing numbered about forty. The full particulars of the affair are not at hand.

The Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, and a part of Col. WARING's Cavalry, were in the fight. Names of individuals are not given, but I have no doubt, if the gallant Colonel was there, that his men were boldly and judiciously led to the charge.

Capt. DWIGHT, former Assistant United States District-Attorney with Mr. SEDGWICK, is here, and doing his country good service. His numerous *friends, in and out of the profession, will be glad to learn that* he is enjoying the campaign.

After spending twenty delightful days in the pretty little town of Batesville, we began our march for Little Rock. As usual, when we move after having been in camp a few days, it is sure to rain, and, true to precedent, we had not gone ten miles from the town before it again commenced. The passage of the White River has to be effected by flatboats, with ropes extended across. This made the crossing of our wagons very tedious. The night set in with torrents of rain and terrible thunder, and with vivid lightning. Tent life became rather precarious, and when morning came the mud and water were two inches deep in the bottom of our temporary habitations. Streams that could be stepped across at dark, at 7 A. M. had to be crossed by swimming the horses. A counter-movement was ordered, the high water rendering it impossible to proceed, and it was feared that the recrossing of White River might soon be impossible.

Gen. STEEL, with his Brigade, has just joined us. He is left as a rearguard at Batesville, but will follow in due time. Great efforts are making at Little Rock, and other points in this State, by Gov. RECTOR and CLAIB JACKSON, to collect hasty recruits to oppose our progress. The utmost consternation prevails among the people, and if they collect any force it can be nothing more than a mob.

During our stay at Batesville we had two balls; both were well attended by the fair sex, who have lost all fear of the "Feds" when they meet them in society. Their flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes, as they whirled through the mazes of the dance, attested to the fact that their hearts were in the festivities. When our brave fellows turned their backs on this town, and while our ranks filed through their streets, the bands playing "Hail Columbia" and "Dixie," many a young female rebel heart for the first time obeyed the injunction, "Bless your enemies."

FROM CHARLESTON AND PORT ROYAL.

Capture of Three Rebel Schooners.

The National Forces Gradually Investing Charleston.

SHARP ACTION IN STONO INLET.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 7.

The United States gunboat *Bienville* arrived last night with three schooners in tow, which were captured off Charleston in attempting to run the blockade. Their names are the *Providence*, *La Creole* and *Rebecca*, all from Nassau.

She left Port Royal on Monday last. The President's revocal of Gen. HUNTER's proclamation was well received at Port Royal.

Gen. HUNTER had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building intrenchments and fortifications.

A sharp engagement had occurred with the rebel batteries at Stono.

The Union forces were virtually investing Charleston.

A rebel steamer was run ashore on William's Island while being chased by the blockading vessels, and is still aground.

The schooner *Cora*, prize to the *Keystone State*, is below.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 7.

The United States steamer *Bienville* Commander J. R. M. MULLANY, arrived at this port last evening from Port Royal, *via* blockading fleet off Charleston. The *Bienville* sailed from this port some two months ago, with ammunition, &c., for the blockading squadron, also supplying the gunboats at Musquito Inlet, since which time she has been on the blockade off Charleston. During her stay there she captured the two English screw steamers *Stettin* and *Patras*, also three valuable schooners, while endeavoring to run the blockade. The steamers were sent to New-York; the schooners she towed to this port. The aggregate estimated value of these prizes is about $400,000.

The *Stettin* is loaded with 1,000 boxes of tea, 200 cases of champagne, 40 tuns of brandy, and a large cargo of assorted stores, valued in all at between $200,000 and $300,000.

The *Patras* is loaded with arms and ammunition, coffee, liquors, &c. Among the former are fifty cases of arms and 75 tons of powder.

Two of the schooners are registered as *La Creole* and the *Providence*. All are loaded with provisions, &c., and all cleared at Nassau for Charleston.

She brings to this port over 100 passengers—chiefly crews of prizes captured.

The *Bienville* arrived off the Capes of the Delaware on the morning of the 5th. After vainly endeavoring to procure a pilot by signal guns, and the weather becoming thick, thus obscuring the land, came to anchor. The weather brightening up, Acting-Master DILL, U. S. N., a passenger, kindly volunteered to bring her in; anchoring off the Breakwater, she again fired signal guns and rockets, but did not succeed in procuring a pilot until morning. The following is the list of her officers and passengers:

J. R. M. Mullany, Commander.
A. E. K. Benham, Lieutenant and Executive Officer.
Frank Smith, Acting Master.
John A. Rodgers, Acting Master.
John A. Barclay, Acting Master.
Edward H. Sheffield, Acting Master.
Isaac T. Scates, Surgeon.
Wm. Wallace Goodwin, Paymaster.
Wm. F. Wright, Chief Engineer.
Henry Hill, Second Assistant Engineer.
Jared Day, Third Assistant Engineer.
James Fountain, Third Assistant Engineer.
Bernard Kerley, Third Assistant Engineer.
Joseph Smith, Gunner.
Gideon P. Smith, Paymaster's Clerk.
Wm. W. Brant, Acting Master's Mate.
Frank H. Wilkes, Acting Master's Mate.

PASSENGERS.

J. W. King, Chief Engineer Flag-ship Wabash.
Victor G. Clymer, Fleet Surgeon.
Major Doughty, U. S. Marines.
J. H. Dill, Acting Master U. S. N. (on sick leave.)
E. K. Harris, Acting Master's Mate.
Lieut. Pratt, U. S. A.
Matthew Porter, Sergeant; William Corwin, Sergeant; D. Sullivan, Corporal Engineers; William Brennan, Steward.
Mrs. Caverley, Capt. John Eldridge, J. M. Eyre, Mr. Sedgwick, Jesse Ames.
Invalids—Hannon Carpenter, from U. S. steamer *Alabama*; Daniel Morse, from U. S. steamer *Flambeau*; Wm. Linnegard, from U. S. steamer *James Adger*.
Machinists from Port Royal—D. Leo, James McEwan and Patrick Conner.

Thirty-one of the crew, discharged, of U. S. ship *Vandalia*. Also, officers and crews of the following prizes: Steamers *Stettin*, 19; steamer *Patras*, 16; steamer *Elizabeth*, 7; schooner *Cora*, 17; and 17 of the crews of the three schooners. Total, 128.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 7—In steamship *New-York*, for Bremen, &c.—C. Luling, lady, two children and two servants; Prof. A. C. Joy, lady and child; Mrs. A. Meyers; Thomas Scott, lady and three children; Miss C. F. Simes; Otto Heinze and lady; H. Barnstorff and lady; Miss C. V. Spitta; F. E. Sifken and lady; Miss Julia Bligh; Emil Unger; L. Ringling, and three children; C. Lagemann; Charles Brandes; Mrs. Henriette Marburg and child; Wm. Steinbrinck; Mrs. Therese Klein; Guy Vassar; M. Walters; John Forks, all of New-York; J. S. Waters and son, Baltimore; O. Sacks, lady and two children, Chicago; A. M. Bonati, France; H. Puelma, Chili; Dr. Menzies, England; W. L. Gran and lady, Washington; A. Georgi, Stuttgart; L. A. Manterna, lady and three children, New-York; Mrs. Clara Bistarie and child, Jersey City; Mrs. Eleonore Ramsperger, two children and servant; Miss Elizabeth Ordner, Mrs. Caecilie Freuseller, J. B. Roe, R. Stock, J. Giannini, Cerubini Bronner, F. Borda, A. Borda, M. Borda, Mrs. Christine Hein, Mrs. Catharina Schneider, L. Hermitte, lady and child; Miss Lina Koffler, Miss Catharina Koffler, D. Hafen, Henry Munker and two children, F. Kuster, lady and child; A. Guiteres and son, Johann Bollman, Joh. Goerken, all of New-York; Miss W. M. Stromberg, Miss W. M. Fischer, both of Baltimore; J. D. Allovan, lady and two children, California; Mr. Meyer Kaufmann, four children and servant, Washington; M. Desiderio, Chili; Meyer Sam, Harrisburgh, Pa.; John C. Bader, Washington, D. C.; Aug. Haarmeyer, Rev. F. Haberthuer, both of Cincinnati; Thos. Kirchoff, Texas; August Beck, lady and two children; Mrs. Mathilde Wagner, L. Albrecht, all of Chicago; A. Goetschling, J. G. Jones, both of Waterbury, Conn.; John Kilian, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. Smith and two children, Hamilton, C. W.; Edward Kleinbach, Max Pinsky, both of Texas; Dr. Robert P. Spence, Baltimore; D. Lang, England; J. C. Kuhn, Memphis; Conrad Seifer, F. Kreitemeyer, both of Philadelphia, and 93 in the steerage. Total, 223.

JUNE 7.—In steamship *Kangaroo*, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Benjamin, Kate Wall, Mrs. Stancel, Philadelphia; Miss Ely Gillespie, Miss Douglas, Miss Thompson and child, Mrs. Lacey and child, H. J. Jackson, John Mackie, Hamilton, C. W.; W. Bergman, Mr. Stancel, Philadelphia; Miss Tiffany, New-York; Miss Clements, Miss Hanley, Mr. Spencer, Boston; W. Moffat, John Jolly, John Wilson, Philadelphia; Samuel P. Sherwood, W. S. McMaster, New-York; Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Rev. Oliver O'Hara, Rev. Thomas E. Patterson, Norwalk; D. Duffy, Andrew Farlong and lady, Charles Edmond, John Horton, S. S. Tiffany, New-York; Capt. Warrington and lady, Toronto, C. W.; A. Leigh, W. D. Patterson, Dr. E. W. Tucker, Sandusky, Ohio; W. Douglas, Mr. Thompson, A. Campbell, Mr. Lacey, John Gillespie, W. Hodson, Louis Botters, Wm. Annan, James Smibert, Henry Kemp, Philadelphia; Capt. M. J. A. Henry, John S. Hall, F. J. Utling, Francis O'Rorke, Henry McCullough, Rev. Hasbrouck Du Bois, Edward David, wife and infant, Juan Madreda, Capt. John Ford, L. S. Trepaga, John Aubray, Wm. Gilmore, J. W. Enninger, W. B. McNeel, Jean Lapen, Mark Costex, Ramon Palacio, Thos. Walke, Capt. Mouland, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Rapheam, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Johnston, Alex. Rankin, Philadelphia, Ann M. Vine, Mrs. Griffin, with others in the steerage. Specie, $469,514 31.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. *Emily*, from Nuevitas—Robert [illegible], Hoboken; George Blackburn, of New-York; [illegible], N. H.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon sets.... 2 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 39 | Gov. Island.. 3 28 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 7.

Cleared.

Steamers Parkersburg, Hoffman, Portland, —; Trade Wind, Delanoy, New-Orleans, J. B. Gagil.

Ships Hermine, (Brem.,) Sumcker, Southampton, Eagle Bros.; City of Mobile, Cole, Liverpool, Harbeck & Co.; Kentuckian, Mercyman, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Confidence, Cole, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Barks Camille, (Ital.,) Pedone, Gloucester, Eng., Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Antoinette, (Ital.,) Viola, Gloucester, Eng., P. Berthoud; Mark Hovett, (Br.,) Horton, Cork, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Crocus, Adams, Vera Cruz, Alexander & Sons; Guyana, (Brem.,) Onken, Gloucester, Eng., G. Pavenstedt & Co.; Ocean Eagle, Fossett, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield; Robert Morris, Hotchkiss, Demarara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Storm Nymph, (Br.,) McLeod, Liverpool, N. S., Rogers & Bitch; Crawford, Small, St. Thomas, F. Talbot & Co.; Onda, (Br.,) Pike, Rio Janeiro, Rundle, Jones & Rudge; Hope, (Br.,) Simpson, Barbadoes, Middleton & Co.; Ida Abbott, (Br.,) Goal, St. Thomas, Wetmore & Co.; Vista, Fuller, Vera Cruz, E. Echeverria & Co.; Anna Maria Henrietta, (Hol.,) DeLong, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sarah Flagg, Rumball, St. Pierre, Martinique, F. Talbot & Co.

Schooners Augusta, Perry, New-Bedford, master; Euclidian, Nash, St. Kitts, F. Talbot & Co.; Eleanor, (Br.,) Rymer, Trinidad, G. H. Wellington; Caroline, Rogers, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Kasbec, Ackley, Para, Burdett & Everett; Vision, (Br.,) McKiven, Boston, Darrow & Hyde; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, —; Minerva, (Br.,) Fletcher, Trinidad, Smith, Jones & Co.; Angelia, Lee, Eleuthera, Merritt & Abbott; Mary H. Brainard, Debble, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Lucerne, Smith, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Suffolk, Ellsworth, New-London, H. S. Rackett; Theo. Hall, Hull, Providence, R. Kenny.

Barge Middlesex, Cox, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Lopez, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer C. Vanderbilt, from White House, with about 600 sick and wounded soldiers.

Ship Idaho, (of Boston,) Howe, Ship Island May 12, in ballast to Dunbar & Colly. April 12, while lying at Ship Island Roads, and during a N. gale, came in contact with ship Great Republic, carrying away bowsprit and cutwater, split plank-shear, broke rudder and sprung aleak; was obliged to have a steam-pump put on board to keep her free. The I. is bound to Boston, but put into this port in consequence of the steam-pump giving out.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (Br., of Shields,) Nethercliff, Shields April 17, with 561 tons coal to Geo. A. Bell. Has had W. S. W. and W. N. W. winds most of the passage; stove bulwarks, &c. May 13, lat. 44, lon. 39, passed the lower mast of a large ship, with the step attached; also passed, near by it, several spars, such as yards, studding-sail booms, &c., all apparently but a short time in that condition. May 16, lat. 43 34, lon. 44 39, John Henry Cote, apprentice, of Hull, Eng., aged 18 years, fell from the mainyard, striking on the rail, and from thence overboard, and was lost; lowered a boat and made every exertion to save him.

Bark Annie, (of Thomaston,) Hodgman, Tyler, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Adam, (Ital.,) Antonio, Genoa 47 ds., with macaroni and hides and 10 passengers to order.

Brig Laura, (of Baltimore,) Crook, Rio Janeiro April 28, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Esther and Sophia, for New-York. May 30, lat. 28 30, lon. 66 40, spoke brig Bird of the Wave, Simpson, from Boston for Port-au-Prince, with Captain sick; supplied her with medicine.

Brig Adelaide, (Br., of Waterford,) McGough, Rotterdam April 8, with mdse. to order. Had severe westerly weather.

Brig Rolling Sea, (of Lubec,) Rowell, Guayanilla, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Antelope, (Ham.,) Alunt, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. Emily, Curtis, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Owen & Carnegie—vessel to D. Colden Murray. Sld. in co. with schr. H. V. Farnum, Parker, for —.

SAILED—Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) for Southampton and Bremen; Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool; steamer Fire-Cracker, (new,) for Shanghai.

WIND—At 11 P. M., N. E., with rain.

Below.

Brig G. L. Buckman, 30 ds. from Cape Breton.
Bark Geo. Spence—By pilot-boat Mary Ann.
Bark Geo. Thomas, from West Indies.

Miscellaneous.

DETROIT, June 4.—The propeller Chicago struck the wreck of tug Zouave, in Lake St. Clair this A. M., and commenced leaking badly; a steam-pump has been put on board, and at 4 P. M. she was nearly pumped out; her cargo, corn and flour, is badly damaged, as she had several feet of water in her hold. She will go on dry-dock.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, April 20, ship Pleiades, Winslow, from Cardiff for Chinchas, disch.; Barks Abigail, McFarland, from Richmond, wtg.; Ann E. Grant, Swain, from Bahia, do.; Fannie Crenshaw, Munson, from Pernambuco, do.; Rebecca, Michener, from Montevideo, ldg.; Panama, Blish, hence, disch.; Brigs Virginia, Barkley, from Richmond, wtg.; Brothers, Brooks, from Montevideo, disch.; Monticello, Lewis, from Baltimore. Schrs. Carrie Hunt, Flinn, from Boston, ldg.; Marietta Burr, Hoard, from Boston, cruising.

At Bermuda, June 1, bark Eliza Barss, Coney, for New-York in 8 ds. Brig Penguin, do. 8 ds. Schr. Tigris, Shaw, do. next day.

At Nuevitas, May 28, bark H. C. Dyer, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

J. W. Harris—brig, hence for St. Jago, June 5, lat. 38 36, lon. 73.
Lizzie Herman—ship, hence for Liverpool, April 28, lat. 48 45, lon. 26 30.
Marion—U. S. sloop-of-war, from Key West for Boston, May 29, lat. 36, lon. 76.
Winslow—bark, was signalled June 5, [illegible] lat. 39 48, lon. 71 40.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK

PALE XXX ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY, 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NEW-YORK.

F. O. F. F. F. F.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. [illegible] GREENWICH-ST., manufacture the celebrated Buckwheat Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR, is unsurpassed in boiling, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, &c.; 25 pounds for $1. Starch, &c.; 6 pounds for 50c. Hams, 9½c. to 8c. Tea, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 8c. to 20c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door. Order through any grocer or Express. C. O. F.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.—THE OFficers of this Corps are requested to meet at the Seventh Regiment Armory, on MONDAY MORNING, 9th inst., at 9 o'clock. By order of Col. LEWIS W. STEVENS. JAS. E. WILSON, Adj't.